# The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.



## THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


### THE PILGRIM'S REVERY.

The waning moon shines pale and still;
The winds in russet branches die;
Day faints upon the darkening hill,
And melts into the days gone by.

The vanished days! now dim and far,
Yet none so dead they cannot wake
And stir in me, as yon high star
Quivers, deep-visioned, in the lake.

They glimmer down the moon's long beam,
They russel in the russet tree;
They fade in twilight's melting dream,
And slide in starlight down to me.

I feel the hush of brooding wings,
The warmth of tender joys far flown,
And little flights and flutterings
Of blessings that were once my own.

But O most sweet, and O most sad
Of all these lost delights that thrill—
The blessings that I almost had,
But life can never more fulfill.

And yet 'tis strange, but these are more
My own, to-night, than all beside,—
Glad stars upon a distant shore,
That draw my sails across the tide.

Fade golden evenings, fade and sink!
Burn, crimson leaves, burn out and fall!
For life is greater than we think,
And death the surest life of all.

[Scribner's for October.

### THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

**His Coming Trial.—How He Acts, Looks and Speaks.**

A correspondent of the N. Y. Mail says:

We have a somewhat new kind of peripatetic agitation going on in London, of which the central figure is the famous and fat claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy. This man is to be tried next November on a charge of perjury and forgery, and, as the Government is to spend something like $200,000 in the prosecution, the claimant's friends appeal to the general public to furnish funds for the defence. Having obtained a good deal of money through advertisements in the newspapers, they then took to holding public meetings in the provincial towns, and now they have transferred the campaign to London itself. This week they have held two great meetings in a music hall in Oxford street charging prices of admission varying from 25 cents to $1. I was present at the first meeting, and the room was densely crowded. The huge claimant has still contrived to retain some devoted friends and partisans. Chief among them are Lord Rivers, Mr. Guilford Onslow (a member of Parliament and heir presumptive to an earldom) and Mr. Whalley, the well-known member of Parliament, whose name, I dare say, is well known even across the Atlantic; and I ought to add that Mr. Whalley has undertaken, if needs be, to cross the Atlantic and stump the States in person on behalf of his friend. Now, Whalley is a weak-headed, absurd sort of man, at whose crotchets the House has never done laughing. But Guilford Onslow is an able and sensible man, a gentleman of undoubted position, and one whom one would think no vulgar Australian butcher and horse-thief could possibly pass off upon as a poor aristocrat. Yet Onslow is devoted to the claimant, and speaks at the meetings day after day—stumps England, in fact on his behalf. Mr. Onslow was a close friend of the mother of Sir Roger Tichborne, who, you will remember, died in the dull conviction that this claimant was her son. Well, you are tired, of course, of the Tichborne case, and I don't mean to give you any of it. But there was to me, for a long time, something inexplicable about the faith which these men seemed to have in the claimant. I have no theory on the matter myself, except this, that the fat claimant, whoever he is or is not, is a gentleman. I say this, despite his occasional mistakes in grammar. Mr. Onslow explains this by saying (what every one admits) that the young Tichborne, as a boy, hardly knew any English, being the son of a French woman, and brought up in France; that he "finished his education" in English under the tutelage in Australia, and that thus he got mispronunciation and his bad grammar. But he certainly has all the ease, the quiet self-possession and the dignified courtesy of a well-bred Englishman gentleman. Despite his mountain of fat there is even a certain grace in his manner. All this of course would not prove him to be the rightful heir, but it would seem to disparage the theory of the other side that he is the Wapping butcher who went out to the Australian bush. He is not an ill-looking man; the photographers gave no idea whatever of his expression, for they make him only a heavy, fat-faced, stupid fellow. The man—whoever he is—had wonderful eyes, somewhat languid and sleepy, until their owner grows a little animated, when they gleam with a strange depth in them. His expression is grave, and even melancholy. His articulation is defective, and he appears to have some difficulty in breathing; but he addresses his meetings with the most perfect self-possession and with that peculiar and imperturbable composure which in England is held to be indispensible to good breeding. His colossal arms are terminated by small and well shaped hands (one of the witnesses, on his behalf deposed that she indentified him by his hands, those of Roger Tichborne being like the hands of a fair and plump woman,) and he wears the daintiest kid gloves. I saw the claimant for the first time the other day, and I confess that he puzzled me. I had expected to see a vulgar and sinister-looking ruffian, and I saw the sort of person I have tried to describe to you. At all events, I begin to understand how men like Lord Rivers and Mr. Onslow may have been led to believe in him.

### VARIETIES.

VOCAL music will be an addition to some of next winter's weddings.

WEDDING cards next winter are to be enameled, white, small and plain.

TRIMMINGS on dresses will be more elaborate than ever this winter.

IT is said that next winter a long dress on the street will be a thing unknown.

A PRISONER recently arraigned in a New York court pleaded, "I am guilty; necessity compelled me to steal."

THE Boston car drivers complain that old ladies punch them in the back with parasols when they want the car stopped.

AN irritable man, who was disappointed in his boots, threatened to eat up the shoemaker, but compromised by drinking a cobbler.

THE torpedo boat, recently launched in New York harbor, is said to have proved a complete failure. Last Friday it sank, nearly drowning three men who were on board.

AS so many articles in every day use are manufactured of paper, it is asked if paper beefsteak cannot be invented to take the place of the leather ones common at boarding-houses.

Paris newsboys are to be uniformed in dark blue, and are to wear caps of scarlet cloth, similar to those worn by the Neapolitan boatman. In Napoleon's time there were no newsboys in Paris.

TWO children at Rock Creek, Kansas, aged seven and twelve, recently, while playing, climbed into a large chest the lid of which closed with a spring, and when found, some hours afterwards, were smothered to death.

A PROSPECTIVE New York bride has ordered a *trousseau* of twenty dresses from Paris, even indicating how her bridal dress, which is a satin of marvellous richness, now in the loom at Lyons, shall be woven.

AN old carpenter, who had been employed at job work by an old lady, was asked why people of his trade always charged more in proportion for coffins than they did for chairs and tables. "Well, you see, ma'am, it's just because people won't bring coffins back to us to be repaired."

A MISSOURIAN who stole a kiss from a pretty girl was fined by a magistrate, horse-whipped by her brother and hurried into brain fever by his wife. The clergyman also alluded to the affair in a sermon; the local editor took sides with the clergyman and reviewed the case in print, and the potato bug ate up every blade of the malefactor's wheat. Was he not adequately punished?

A Scotch law lord was seated one day on the hillside of Bonally, with a Scotch shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in what he thought the coldest situation, he observed to him: "John, if I was a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered: "Ay, my loard, if ye had been a sheep, ye wad have had maire sense."

SCROGGS used to say, "For a downright effort on the stump give me my old dentist, Dr. Jerkemout," but the doctor's success on the stump was as nothing compared with that of the one-legged operator who the other day limped into a jeweller's shop, and while begging, took the precaution to fill his hollow artificial limb with valuable wares, and then gratefully hobbled out again.

NEW YORK is troubled on the milk question. The dairymen are having a Convention there, and at it one of the speakers said that the noise of mixing milk and water at Jersey City in the early morning sounds like Niagara. The New York Commercial says that these dairymen "have probably discovered, already, that this is a wicked world, greatly given to lying and cheating, and that New Yorkers are so thoroughly accustomed to being swindled that they swallow all sorts of poisonous stuff without a wink. If the milk producers of Orange and Duchess can reform the milk of New York, we shall begin to believe that the Millenium is at hand."

ONE of those strange but terrible viragoes, who serged up during the Communist insurrection in Paris, was recently brought before the Versailles Court-martial. Her name was Nathalie Daval; she was forty-five years of age, and by trade a bookbinder. She came to Paris from Brest some years ago with her husband, by whom she had two sons; but a separation took place on account of bad morals. She joined the International Association, and revolutionized all the workshops she passed through. The Commune broke out; she got up a woman's defence committee spoke at the revolutionary club meetings, and, when the troops entered, shouldered a gun and worked hard at the barricades. She denied nothing, and throughout the trial, astonished everybody by her coolness and intelligence. She had tried to poison herself in prison, but failed. The court sentenced her to confinement for life.

A HARTFORD (Ct.) diamond-dealer has invented an entirely new advertising dodge. Just before the recent marriage of his daughter, he flooded the city with placards, inscribed, "Attention! Grand Hebrew Wedding! Sept. 18, 1872. Don't fail to see the show of diamonds!" Of course the marriage was largely attended. The brilliants was duly admired, and the business received a splendid advertisement. The idea can be extended. Congregations can turn an honest penny by letting out their church-walls to advertisers during fashionable weddings. An enterprising tailor might furnish the bridegroom's suit free of charge, in consideration of his carrying on his coat a large placard setting forth the maker's name. The flowing skirts of the bride might be utilized in the same way with great advantage. Or, when the daughter of a dealer in some clothes-cleaning compound was to be married, the happy father might pour kerosene over her dress at the door, remove it with his patent article on the way up the aisle, and leave her at the altar free from all stain. [Chicago Tribune.

## Emptying the Penitentiary for Votes for Hartranft.

**Yerkes SWORE that Hartranft Used and Pocketed Money Belonging to the State, and Then to Get Out of Prison He "States," not SWEARS, Mind You, that He did not.**

*To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.*

DEAR SIR: We would respectfully request your Excellency to grant a pardon to Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., who has been convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. It is our firm conviction, and we speak advisedly when we say that we believe him to be entirely free from any intention to commit a felony, and think to incarcerate him would be an act of great injustice. He is largely indebted to the City of Philadelphia and has made a proposition of settlement with the said city, which proposition has been accepted by the committee appointed by the Councils to settle the same, and consisting of gentlemen who have the entire regard and confidence of the people. This agreement requires Mr. Yerkes's personal attention. We therefore, from the belief in his innocence and that to pardon him for the offence charged would be for the public good, earnestly desire that you now show your executive clemency in this case.

Yours, most truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT,
R. W. MACKEY.

## VICTORY.

### Glorious Gains in Georgia

### AN OLD FASHIONED TRIUMPH!

### Democratic Majority Only 50,000.

**The State Certainly Democratic by Many Thousand Majority.**

AUGUSTA, GA., October 2.—The election passed off quietly. Richmond county gives a majority of eight hundred, being a gain on Bullock's election of over 2,000. The returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the Democrats carrying the State by an overwhelming majority, securing Smith's election by many thousand. Great enthusiasm is manifested. The city is illuminated by bonfires &c., salutes are being fired, and other manifestations of rejoicing being made.

**Gov. Smith Certainly Re-elected by Nearly 50,000 Majority.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 2.—The *Morning News* will publish to-morrow returns from thirty-five counties, all of which, except two, have decided Democratic majorities. The following counties, which are now Democratic, and which now give 8,000 majority for Smith, gave in the Governor's election of 1868 a combined majority of 3,914 for Bullock:

Hancock, Macon, Munroe, Baldwin, Warren, Screven, Pulaski, Talbot, Wilkes, Newton and Troupe.

Returns from all parts of the State show large gains over those of 1868. Smith is re-elected by nearly 50,000 majority. The election was one of the most quiet and peaceable ever held in Georgia.

### THE BIENVILLE CALAMITY.

**The Investigation Resumed—Bad tardily Conduct of the Captain.**

NEW YORK, October 2.—The investigation into the burning of the Bienville was resumed to-day. Wm. E. Bloomfield, stevedore, was examined. He denied that there was any powder on board to his knowledge.

Edward H. Lawler, cabin passenger, said there were thirty-two persons in the boat in which he left the steamer; the boat leaked badly in two places; the second mate rowed up to them, and though they told him they were sinking, he put four more into their boat and then they capsized, and the second mate rowed away. Subsequently the boat was righted and they got in; when two miles from the steamer, they saw her suddenly blow up; Burroughs, a passenger, told him that the house of Remington & Co., for which he is agent, had a quantity of powder on board, and that the Captain knew it, and that was why he was in such a hurry to leave the steamer.

Mr. Boffey, the passenger who was put by the Captain in command of witness' boat, came to him in Nassau with a paper to sign, praising the conduct of the Captain and officers; but he refused, saying he considered the conduct of the second mate murderous; one of the seamen, Peter Barry, told him that when the fire broke out the Captain ordered the crew to reserve a staunch boat and four good oarsmen for himself, and that he would take no excuse for not having good rowers.

### THE LAST LIE SPIKED.

**Yerkes Does Not Swear to His Certificate of Hartranft's Honesty.**

[From yesterday's Evening Leader.]

The *Commercial* of this morning makes the following statement:

In reply to the objection made by THE POST that the statement made by Yerkes was not sworn to, we state on competent authority that the statement was sworn to before the mayor of Philadelphia. The omission of the affidavit was no doubt accident in the haste of giving the matter to the press for publication.

We have already alleged that such was not the case. To fix the fact in dispute to the satisfaction of all, we telegraphed to Col. McClure this morning, and have received the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Editor Leader: Yerkes statement was not sworn to at all, and untrue in every material respect relating to Hartranft and Mackey.

A. K. MCCLURE.

### THE OIL INTERESTS.

**Speech by C. Heydrick, Esq.—Why the Oil Men Should Support Buckalew.**

Mr. C. Heydrick, well and favorably known in the oil regions, recently spoke at Oil City. We make the following extract from his speech:

It may be remembered by some of you who were present at the initial meeting held last winter in the city of Titusville for organizing resistance to the execution of the schemes of the South Improvement Company, that I then took occasion to say that the origin of the evils we were suffering was back of the South Improvement Company—back of the railway companies, without whose guilty participation the South Improvement Company had been harmless—back of the Legislature, whose life-giving power called the monster into being and authorized it to conspire with the railway companies for the extortion of the entire profits of the oil business; that the root of the evil was to be found in the indifference of the people to the character and ability of the men who filled the offices at Harrisburg, and the iniquitous system of special legislation which has been growing with accelerated pace from year to year, until the annual volumes which we call "Pamphlet Laws," containing the acts of each session of the Legislature, have grown from real pamphlets, not thicker than a man's hand in the earlier and purer days of the Commonwealth, to the enormous volumes of 1,400 and 1,600 pages in 1871 and 1872. No partizan thought prompted these remarks, for you who know me, know that I never have been a politician, and the temper of the people who crowded that meeting and the others that followed it, in this city and in Franklin, to overflowing, forbade that anybody should attempt to throw a firebrand into their midst, when they were battling as for very life in a common cause against a common enemy. No man doubted the soundness of the proposition. We had not only seen the ponderous volumns mentioned, each containing more than a thousand special or private acts, but we had an aggravating acquaintance with some of them. We knew something of special Pipe charters, and we remembered that when, in 1869, we made an earnest, importunate appeal to the legislature for a "Free Pipe" law, the chief henchman of Simon Cameron in the oil regions and confrere of Kemble and Mackey of treasury fame, returned from Harrisburg with the charter of the "Western Oil and Pipe Company" in his pocket as the legislative response to our just demand. Then it was that we felt that we were in some measure responsible for this state of affairs.

The subject was discussed on 'Change, in hotels, on the cars, at the fireside, on the street corners, at the oil wells, everywhere, and from the entire oil region went up a unanimous indignant protest against the system of special legislation, which gives birth to monopolies and fosters rings, and a solemn league and covenant was then formed, that no man who had ever been connected with rings or monopolies in any manner, or whose associations and backing were of such a character as to cast suspicion upon him, should ever receive the suffrage of the oil men, the decrees of political conventions to the contrary notwithstanding—and Republicans and Democrats clasping hands, plighted their mutual faith that in the coming election they would vote for no man, who was not only above suspicion, but unsuspected. Wasn't that so? And wasn't the protest and the covenant right? (Cries of yes, that's so.)

Let me remind you of a scene which will not be wholly forgotten in Oil City while the present generation lives, and which no tongue or pen will adequately describe. It was in your beautiful opera house, where, after days of anxious, earnest discussion and deliberation we agreed upon and unanimously adopted the fundamental principles of a plan of organization for the crusade against the great conspiracy. Suppose at that moment that arch conspirator and chief of ring men, Simon Cameron, had stepped to the front of the stage leading Gen. Hartranft by the arm, and flanked by the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and Senator Scott, the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, both of which companies were in the conspiracy, and smiling blandly, laid his arm on Hartranft's shoulder and said, "My friends, here is a man you ought to elect for your Governor. I know him, he has been Auditor General for six years." God only knows what the consequences would have been, but you and I know that if a vote had been taken then and there between John F. Hartranft, backed by such brokers, and Charles R. Buckalew, backed by the record of his life work, it would have been a unanimous vote in harmony with our interests and the life and character and public services of Mr. Buckalew. There is not an honest or intelligent Republican within hearing of my voice who would not vote against Hartranft. I think I may go farther and say that nobody could then have been found who would have believed even Cameron capable of such effrontery, or the possibility of finding a candidate stupid enough to accept such backing in the oil region. But of a truth, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." For some time Simon has been wiggle—waggling about the temper of the oil men, and yesterday morning at the city of Pittsburgh he "pointed up" the valley of the Allegheny, and last night flanked by General Scott, counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad, and President Phillips, of the Allegheny Valley railroad, presented John F. Hartranft to the people of Venango county assembled at Franklin, as the man they ought to elect to be Governor of this Commonwealth for the next three years. Sublime independence! Have the circumstances so changed that the ears of this people can be expected to be tickled and their eyes delighted by what would have been regarded six months ago as an insult to their intelligence and astounding in its audacity? Need I tax your patience to-night to prove what you so well knew and keenly felt six months ago—that, thanks to our supineness and obedience to the behests of party, the Harrisburg ring, is, and has been the cause of all our troubles—that Simon Cameron is the ruling spirit of that ring—its maker and its master, and the autocrat of Republican conventions in Pennsylvania, and that Hartranft is his candidate, nominated in defiance of the protests of honest men in the party. Intelligent people will not forget their convictions of a few months ago, as well as of many years' standing, riveted by evidence from unnumbered sources, and if others, under the lash of party leaders are distrustful of their memories, let them consult the files of many leading Republican journals, and notably the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, whose new-born zeal for Cameronism marks a recent conversion.

Alluding to Mr. Buckalew the speaker said:

Such a Governor the people want—the best interests of our Commonwealth demand. Such a Governor the ring, the lobby and the monopolists don't want and won't have if they can help it. The man who first debauched the Legislature of Pennsylvania—you remember the purchase of Lebo, Manniere and Wagonseller—and in his own person represents the trinity of Ring, Lobby and Monopoly, has to-day shown you the man he prefers for Governor to Charles R. Buckalew, the representative of constitutional reform. Choose you this night which of the two candidates you will prefer, as you would have chosen six months ago when the issue of the contest with the South Improvement Company was in doubt.

### THE "AMERICA'S" LOSS.

**Frightful Scenes on Board the Burning Steamer in the Harbor of Yokohama, Japan—The Disaster the Result of Intention—Finding of the Court of Inquiry.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer China arrived this morning. She left Hong Kong on the 27th of August, and Yokohama on September 8th. Among the passengers are twenty-nine of the officers and crew of the America. Early on Saturday morning, the 24th of August, the America arrived at Yokohama. During the day she landed all the passengers and cargo for that port and transferred to the Shanghai branch steamer what was for North China. There remained on board the officers, crew, two first-class passengers, mails, and seventy-five Chinese for Hong Kong. At 11 o'clock at night the fire was discovered. It burned till the afternoon of Sunday. It was towed out of the way of the shipping and sunk. Three Americans and fifty-nine Chinamen, besides Japanese, lost their lives with $300,000 in treasure and the freight on board. The ship had been coaling all day. At ten it was reported all safe. The officers returned a little before eleven, when the steward smelt something burning, and smoke was discovered rising from the freight deck below the ladies' saloon. The alarm was sounded. Captain Doone, who was first in the saloon with the hose, was driven back by the smoke. With a sudden and furious roar, the flames burst forth deciding the fate of the ship. The smoke prevented the flooding of the magazine. Attention was turned to saving the passengers. The Chinamen were aroused, but the ladder gave way, precipitating them into the water. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the burning ship by shot from the war vessel.

A court of inquiry was convened on August 31st, Consul Shephard presiding, assisted by Minister Delong, Captains Shirley and Perry. After hearing the evidence they found the fire apparatus in good working order. The long time that elapsed before the stream started denotes a want of preparation or tardiness in the engineer's department. If steam which amounted to twenty pounds, had been on, and the donkey boiler, at the time the alarm was given first, in proper condition, with proper expedition used in working it, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved. Praise is justly due the officers and crew for their gallantry and perseverance. The court of inquiry are, therefore, convinced that the fire was the result of intention and not of accident The inducement may have been antipathy towards the steamship company, or officers, or the fact that the Chinese passengers were supplied with large sums of money.

### CASUALTIES.

**Destructive Fire in Montreal.**

NEW YORK, October 2.—A Montreal dispatch says that St. Patrick's Hall, corner of McGill and Craig streets was burned down early this morning. The fire originated in Ranagrie's boat manufactory and destroyed Shaw's building, Hillon's piano rooms, Dicam's auction store, Whitseide's spring manufactory, T. T. Stewart's wholesale liquor store, Jones & Loomis, and Higgins Bros' wine stores, Hill's piano forte rooms and the premises of C. H. Tuggey. The loss will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.


### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The attention of the Committees and all others is especially invited to an article in our local columns, showing how voters who are *not registered can vote* at the October election. Read and circulate it.

THE Ring is demoralized and retreating. Honest men of Pennsylvania, make their retreat a rout.

HARTRANFT pursued EVANS, but only to borrow part of the spoils. This is another reason why he should be elected Governor.

HON. A P. EDGERTON nominated for Governor of Indiana by GRANT's stool pigeons respectfully declines. He is for HENDRICKS for Governor. Now again, "the starch is taken right out."

CARL SCHURZ does not propose to follow the advice of libeller NAST, in the *Journal of Civilization*, and go back to the Old World, but proposes to keep on making it red hot for the GRANT crew of rascally officeholders and renomination rogues.

THE GRANT stool pigeons, calling themselves straight Democrats, have printed the name of Gen. A. B. MCCALMONT as a member of their so-called National Committee. Mr. MCCALMONT don't train in that crowd. He is for GREELEY.

NO GRANT paper in this city has yet dared to publish the letters of OAKES AMES or the testimony of Col. HENRY S. M'COMB respecting the credit mobilier bribery. They are afraid of their thieving ring masters.

LOOK to the Legislature and the corruptionists that have been placed in nomination for that body. Wherever you see a CAMERON hireling and dishonest man, vote and work against them. This is the advice of the Philadelphia *Press*.

THE manly letter of ex-Gov. BIGLER withdrawing his name for the Constitutional Convention, to make room for our gallant war Governor, ANDREW G. CURTIN, is printed in another column. It is one of the epistles which as HARTRANFT would say "takes the starch right out."

IN ANSWER to a correspondent we can only say, Mr. BUCKALEW's religion is not involved in the contest, whether he inclines or whether his whole family are Methodists, is not a matter upon which the voters of the State are called upon to decide. Is he honest, is he capable, are pertinent and have been triumphantly met in affirmation.

A GENTLEMAN, one of the clearest headed politicians in the State of Ohio writes us as follows:

I feel confident we shall carry Ohio on the 8th. The Grantites thought the State safe until very recently, and now it is too late to change the current. As the old darkey said "the horses eyes are sot." Three fourths of the Germans will vote our ticket. I think we shall carry Hamilton county by 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

THE *Chronicle's* article "why abuse CURTIN" and to which is added several extracts from the report of the EVANS Investigating Committee signed by several Republicans and which directly implicates JNO. F. HARTRANFT with the steal "takes the starch right out." The thieves should commence at once and denounce the *Chronicle* as a sorehead and a traitor.

ESAIAS BILLINGFELT makes this square charge of malfeasance against the Ring:

That "the Auditor General has permitted the practice of a system in his department of settling some of the most important public accounts *without requiring duly authenticated or properly qualified vouchers*, to which no prudent business man in his individual transactions would submit."

Now let the purchased organs of th thieves and ballot-box stuffers charge BILLINGFELT with having received $50,000 of the EVANS fund.

HAS the ring made the *Dispatch* atone for its publication of Gov. CURTIN's letter? It looks very much that way when it prints the stale, exploded and depraved charges of the *Commercial Printing Company* in regard to Mr. BUCKALEW being a member of the "Sons of Liberty."

We thought better of the *Dispatch*, but are almost persuaded to believe that it is as firmly under the thumb of the Treasury thieves as are its neighbors, the *Commercial* and *Gazette*.

THE *Gazette* chides the *Chronicle* for printing extracts from the EVANS Investigating Committee's report, which shows JNO. F. HARTRANFT's connection with the steal and his endeavors to shield the thieves; and which is signed by Hons. JAS. L. GRAHAM, HARRY WHITE, and D. N. WHITE, all Republicans. The *Chronicle* should remind it that only a short time ago the *Gazette* proclaimed:

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.

The candidate of the thieves has told nothing since, now "why abuse CURTIN?"

### DR. PAINE.

The Radical press has made an united attack on Dr. PAINE, precisely as the Radical legislature did when it was known PAINE had possession of the documents, to show that HARTRANFT was a thief and MACKEY a knave. The last onslaught on the Doctor was made by BUTCHER SWOOPE, one of the highly respectable folks who wear a gold collar with the inscription, *I am* GRANT's *dog*, upon it, and who go around snarling and barking and snapping at every body who refuses to vote for his owner. SWOOPE publicly proclaimed PAINE to be a *liar* and a *forger*, and PAINE very deliberately attended a public meeting and proved that SWOOPE was one of those very things himself; and when we with that genuine meekness and kindness for which we are thankful we are somewhat celebrated, urged Dr. PAINE to forbear any ill-natured search among the Records of the Clearfield County Court, in order to procure a certificate of character for Mister SWOOPE, the *Gazette* "gets mad" and threatens something very fiercely; what that something is that is to be done, we are left to guess, but we will know it when it developes; and in the mean time will endeavor to be ready for a big astonishment.

As regards DR. PAINE we know nothing personally, but we have been authorized to say by some physicians of this city, whose word the *Gazette* would be loth to dispute, that he is a professional gentleman of high standing, and a man of unblemished character. The fact that a Radical legislature took away from him the charter of his college, proves nothing further than the bitter vindictiveness of Radical politicians, who had determined to stand by HARTRANFT and defend him in all his thievery.

We look for a splendid tussel between PAINE and SWOOPE, and think PAINE will be the winning horse.

We cannot well express the depth of our sorrow at the *Gazette's* dullness concerning MACKEY's cheque. We will try to beat something into its stupid head, however. MACKEY had, in defiance of the law which was published on our first page yesterday, deposited *public money* with YERKES on interest. He owed YERKES $20,000 for money borrowed. He drew the cheque in question, signing it officially, on the State money in YERKES' Bank, to pay his note to YERKES for money borrowed by him individually. This cheque was YERKES' and of course got into the hands of his Assignees—but not into MACKEY's.

We doubt whether there is a man in Allegheny county, outside of the *Gazette* office, who don't understand the whole thing perfectly.

### JAS. H. HOPKINS, ESQ.

Notwithstanding this gentleman, whose abilities are so well known to the people of this section, has not taken an active part, at home, in the canvass, he has nevertheless been actively at work in other sections of the State, having made over twenty speeches during the past two weeks. Our exchanges, as they have just cause to do, speak highly of his efforts in behalf of honesty and reform. The *Valley Spirit*, of Chambersburg, says:

Mr. Hopkins—a worthy son of a noble sire, reined hot shot into the enemy's camp. In a beautiful and impressive speech, he exposed Hartranft's speculations with the money of the Commonwealth, and proved him to be an unfaithful officer, guilty of malfeasance in the high office which he had been placed by a people whom he has robbed and betrayed. He confined himself strictly to facts susceptible of easy proof, and proved every assertion that he made, by the record, and official documents, as he proceeded with his argument.

The *Volunteer* thus comments on his address at Carlisle:

James H. Hopkins, Esq., was introduced. His speech was a most powerful one; and took every one by surprise, for Mr. H. is still a young man, but at the same time one of the ablest in the State. After a brief reference to the villainies of the Grant Administration—an administration that had disgraced the country and debauched its people—Mr. H. passed on to the State campaign before us, and "went for" Hartranft. * * * The speaker took his seat, when cheer after cheer went up for the young Western orator. Mr. H. spoke for an hour and ten minutes.

ANDREW G. CURTIN's speech rings out like a fire bell at midnight. It will decide thousand who were hesitating between allegance to party and honest officers. He never gave a higher proof of devotion to his State and people than now, when he resists the blandishments of power and the glitter of gold, in proclaiming himself on the side of the people and demanding back again the trusts from those now in office, which they have so sadly abused.

WHEN HARTRANFT was visiting beer gardens to conciliate the Germans during the soldiers convention it was considered just the thing. When his undignified behavior became the subject of remark his henchman out of Pittsburgh, on the stump, had the hardihood to deny in the most positive language that he visited any saloon whilst in this city. This caused affidavits to be made by a number of persons which could be increased to hundreds if necessary. But the game is to deny everything.

WILL the due-bill candidate withdraw in favor of his partner, CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., of Cherry Hill? Most honest people would as soon vote for one as the other.

### BE VIGILANT.

We urge upon our friends again and again, the responsibility resting upon every individual Democrat. We are battling for purity in our State Government and purity in our State politics. We need to have honest men in power; men who will not steal the public money, or even speculate upon it.

We are opposed by men who are utterly unscrupulous; men who regard the oaths of Election officers as mere breath, men who actually pride themselves on having "out-counted" ASA PACKER three years ago, and whose principal leader promises "a round fifteen thousand majority in Philadelphia for HARTRANFT" by the same fraudulent means.

Now what we desire to impress upon our friends, is the duty of an untiring watchfulness. Dont satisfy yourself with the idea that somebody else will attend to this duty, but attend to it yourself. Every individual Democrat should spend the whole of the 8th day of October at the Polls in his election district, and keep watch on those men whose only hope of success is in fraudulent voting. Let the whole party in each district make itself a Committee for that purpose.

Watch the colored voters especially. Hundreds of them have been induced to come here from Maryland and Virginia. Thousands of them have been brought into Pennsylvania, to cheat the people by dishonest voting. Be prepared to arrest at once every man who attempts to poll an illegal vote, and deliver him over for trial and punishment. The right of suffrage is too high a privilege for men to be robbed of it by Radical trickery.

To Democratic election officers we say: Post yourselves upon the election laws, and watch your Radical colleagues; don't be deceived by men who make loud professions of honesty; these men frequently are the very ones who think they would be doing God service, by defeating a Democrat by any means whatever. Watch them when they receive the ballot from the voter—watch them to be sure that ballot goes into the box—watch them that no other ballots are placed there—watch them when counting, that the right name is read from the ticket, and that the mark is placed by the clerk opposite the name of the proper candidate. See that the tallies are counted correctly and the proper figures placed on the tally paper; and insist upon it that the returns be made out in *ink* and *not in pencil*, and in "words at length as well as figures," as the law requires.

We are specific in our suggestions. We know how carelessly these matters are done, and how many opportunities are afforded for cheating, and how willing the Radical leaders will be to embrace the opportunity.

Give one day to save our State from a continuance of the rule so graphically described, and so earnestly denounced by Gov. CURTIN.

### WE DOUBLE OUR CHALLENGE.

#### WILL EITHER ORGAN ACCEPT?

**We Propose to Name Twenty Republicans Who Will Vote for the Honest Buckalew for Every Democrat Who Will Vote for the Corrupt Hartranft.**

For some three weeks we have kept the following standing in our editorial columns to wit:

*To name five Republicans who will vote for Greeley for every Democrat who will vote for Grant, and ten Republicans who will vote for Buckalew for every Democrat who will vote for Hartranft, is our challenge to any ring organ in Pittsburgh.*

And it has not been accepted. Now since the evidence has been presented convicting the Treasury thieves in the eyes of all fair minded men, and since Governor GEARY has succeeded in purchasing a convicted thief by inducing him to lie in regard to his sworn statements, for which he has been pardoned out of the penitentiary, the eyes of many doubting Republicans have been opened, and we now offer to name TWENTY *Republicans* who will vote for BUCKALEW for every Democrat who will vote for HARTRANFT. The proposition is a fair one. Will it be accepted?

### DON'T DO IT.

It is reported to us that some parties, from some real or imaginary wrongs, are trying to induce Democrats to scratch part of the regular ticket. This should not be countenanced. Our county ticket, as a whole is infinitely superior to the opposition, and deserves the support of every man who desires to smash the corrupt rings. We ask and expect, anti-ring voters everywhere to vote the full ticket as presented, and not scratch a single name from the six candidates for the Constitutional Convention, or for any other position. The honor of the party demands this course of action from each individual member of it.

### TOM PEPPER SWOOPE.

This corrupt hireling of GRANT is without doubt the most bare faced falsifier of the period. To prove it we submit the following extracts from his Saturday night's speech without further comment:

Cameron went to the Convention to prevent the nomination of Hartranft.

All Philadelphia applauded the act of Geary in setting Yerkes free.

The Republican party would only loose five votes—Tom Marshall, Moorhead, McClure, Curtin and Forney.

### WHO DOES THE CHEATING?

It is a fact worth the reflection of sincere and honest men at this particular moment, that whilst the air is filled with rumors and charges sustained by proof, that unusual and extravagant sums of money are used for electioneering purposes to corrupt voters, purchase officers of election to make false returns, colonize and other means and agencies to retain power, nowhere, in any State, by any speaker or paper has the charge been made that Democrats or Liberal Republicans are concerned. The frauds of every shape are ascribed to Radical ringmasters. It is not whispered or intimated, that the friends and advocates of Mr. BUCKALEW seek to increase his votes by unfair means.

In Philadelphia the men are now living, and foremost as the supporters of HARTRANFT, who publicly boast of having counted ASA PACKER out and JOHN W. GEARY in. These same men are ready to try it on again, and expect to succeed, but no Radical thinks of charging the Democrats with any intention of counting Mr. BUCKALEW in.

In New York, last week, a large sum of money was raised by the ring to use in Pennsylvania to buy Inspectors of Election Boards. This will be attempted in different parts of the State. We expect to see it tried on in this city. We hear of wards where Mr. MACKEY says he has influence, and boasts that he has it all right. We have undoubted information from Republican sources that an effort is being made to purchase officers of election in this city, but we hope the proper punishment will fall quick and sharp upon any man attempting to tamper with the ballot box.

Democrats, as you walk to-day in Pennsylvania, you are fifty thousand in the majority. Don't stand by and see yourselves robbed of your franchises without a blow struck in their defence. Don't let a band of thieves take from you the right of self-Government which, in this generation, has cost thousands of millions of money, and hundreds of thousands of lives to redeem and mantain. When you have been deprived of the honest expression of your will through the ballot box by unscrupulous men supplanting legal with illegal votes, there is no further use for elections, and the majority must find other means to assert its right to rule—and it will. The great popular wave now rushing over the land has carried dismay among the tax gatherers, and they are resorting to the most desperate means to save themselves. They cannot meet it with honest argument or honest votes, and have, therefore, appealed to the Government to use its power and money to cheat the people. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we have every confidence, not only in the vigilance but determination of the people at this election to rid society of the scoundrels who may attempt to defraud them.

### SAD, VERY SAD.

Attorney-General WILLIAMS, a gentleman of distinguished abilities and national reputation, was duly advertised in all the Republican papers to speak at City Hall on Saturday night. A Republican present informs us the hall was not one-fourth filled, and before this member of GRANT's Cabinet got through, he was choked off by cries for SWOOPE, and actually hissed. Brother SWOOPE bounced to his feet and read a lecture to the audience for its bad conduct in treating his immediate superior in office with such marked disrespect. After this he quieted down, and recited his recent experience in Philadelphia and Harrisburg in procuring the pardon of YERKES and MARCER, and asked his hearers with emphatic tone whether he had not done right. Not a single voice said yes. There was profound silence, which "took the starch right out" of "Butcher." He attempted a pyrotechnic display to wind up, but it wouldn't go off, and adjournment was in order. If the pardon of YERKES is mainly due to the persuasive eloquence of SWOOPE, we promise never to say an unkind word of him, as we feel convinced that this single act had added at least ten thousand votes to Mr. BUCKALEW. What next?

### SHERIFF.

We are informed that parties who are likely well paid for their services by the ring, intend to get up a full Democratic ticket, leaving off the name of the regular nominee, Mr. PATTERSON and inserting the name of another. We merely mention this to place our friends on guard so that they may not be defrauded out of their votes.

Col. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, as most of our readers are aware, served with gallantry and distinction in the late war and led the Union Cavalry. His character is without stain, while the persistency with which he has oppposed corrupt rings has won for him a reputation of which any man might be proud. Let his friends be on the look-out and see that he is not made a victim of, by the hirelings of rings.

WHERE is GEARY's $50,000 of Pacific Rail Road Stock and the coal property in the anthracite region worth $200,000 purchased with the EVANS steal, and devided with the Ring. Since wholesale denials are in vogue the details of these monstrous speculations with the people's money must come out.

Now boys we have the thieves on a run. Follow them closely and you will soon "take the starch right out."

THE thieves call Dr. PAINE a liar, but HARTRANFT will not deny the genuineness of those papers. That's certain.

THE organs of the thieves are making as good a stand as possible in regard to HARTRANFT's tour of the beer saloons, but those affidavits "take the starch right out" of anything they have had to say so far.

GEO. H. STEWART of Philadelphia reminds us of one of the editors of the *Gazette* who upon one occasion said that "everything was fair in politics—lie and stick to it and never correct anything." We thought better of GEORGE.

PEOPLE usually do not object to HARTRANFT taking a glass of beer or whisky, but decent men of all parties do object to him soliciting votes in taverns and inducing young men and boys to drink. That's where the shoe pinches.

ANY ONE in doubt as to the authenticity of letters, drafts, receipts or affidavits of the EVANS conspiracy, in which HARTRANFT, MACKEY and GEARY are involved should call on Dr. PAINE now in the city. He can a tale unfold, which fastens with screw bolts of the most prodigious frauds upon the parties named.

ANDREW G. CURTIN's statesmanlike letter "made assurance doubly sure." That blast upon the old Governor's bugle was worth thousands of votes to us; and the pardon of YERKES will add enormously to BUCKALEW's vote. The idea of a candidate for Governor peddling his electioneering arts within the precincts of the States Prison, is terribly disgusting; offering a pardon in exchange for an affidavit!

MACKEY repudiates the stupid *Gazette* and refuses to back up its lie in regard to his twenty thousand dollar check, which Dr. PAINE now has in his possession. And again we say that MACKEY will not, dare not, deny its genuineness. If he will our columns are open to any statement that he may desire to make. He must not blame us, the *Gazette* insinuated that we told an untruth. MACKEY knows that the *Gazette* lied in regard to his check, and he will not endorse its statements.

WHEN the affidavits of C. T. YERKES in regard to HARTRANFT first appeared the paid organs of the Treasury thieves cried out that

Yerkes is a convicted thief,
And totally unworthy of belief.

They next declared that they were forgeries, and now they go to the Penitentiary and take two "convicted thieves" from their cells to certify to the character of HARTRANFT. We mildly suggest that to use their own arguments if YERKES was unworthy of belief, how can they expect people to believe him now. Don't this "take the starch right out?"

### TOO THIN—TOO THIN.

So far we have not come across a single Republican, or a newspaper, that endorses the pardon of the HARTRANFT, MACKEY, CAMERON, GEARY's confederate in crime, C. T. YERKES. We will know by to-morrow what the organs of the thieves in this city will have to say of it.

—Since the above was in type, we have received the Phiiadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, which endorses YERKES and prints a communication from him which IS NOT SWORN TO. Against this we offer his *sworn affidavits*, which may be seen at the rooms of our county committee by all who choose to call and examine them.

We suppose every organ of the Treasury ring in this city will print the statement this morning with flaming head lines, which comes from a "convicted thief" who has just been liberated by a confederate in crime from the Penitentiary at Cherry Hill.

The people now know just how much confidence they can place in anything the scoundrelly thieves may invent, to save themselves from a disasterous defeat.

### THE TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

We publish below a manly letter from Mr. PAULEY in relation to the difficulties in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. We hope Mr. PLAYFORD will accede to the proposition and end the controversy:

WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA., September 24th, 1872.

*Dear Sir*: I wrote you a hasty line last night on receipt of your of the 21st. You informed me that the State Committee had passed a resolution asking the Democratic candidates for Senator in this district each to select a man—and those two a third—to arrange the present difficulty. I had never been served with any such resolution from the Committee, nor heard of it before, or else I should have promptly acceded to that suggestion, or any other that contained even a semblance of fairness, for the sake of saving the district. I have been ready at all times to arbitrate the matter in any way, or before any tribunal that might give the least promise of an amicable arrangement of this unfortunate difficulty. But so far, all my advances in that direction have been readily repelled, and I can now see no other alternative than to let the matter go to the people of the district for a solution on the 8th day of October. I am perfectly willing to accept the plan suggested by the resolution of the State Committee, and any other reasonable one that may be devised, will meet a hearty response from

Yours, truly,
W. T. H. PAULEY.

### Two Advocates of General Grant on the Pardon of Hartranft's Partners.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

The crowning transgression of this campaign has been committed. CHARLES T. YERKES has been pardoned on condition that he make certain affidavits affecting the character of one of the candidates in the State election.

Voters of Allegheny county, without respect to party, look at this transaction.

Not a man, not a paper has denied that YERKES was properly convicted and sentenced. Not a man, not a paper has openly extenuated his guilt or suggested any reason why he should be pardoned. Even the Democrats and Liberals who referred to the man to impugn HARTRANFT, did not vouch for his character, they always spoke of him as a confederate in crime.

And now, on the eve of an election, the prison doors are thrown open, and this man is permitted to walk out that he may make affidavits, supposed to help elect JOHN F. HARTRANFT Governor of Pennsylvania. If this be not a shameless transaction "chaos is come again." It has not the slightest veneering of decency about it. It is an insult to the people of this State, and one of such an astounding character that we are amazed that the most audacious politicians should venture it.

The Penitentiary is pressed into the canvass! There is no lower deep to sound. What say the people?

[From the Phila. Press.]

MESSRS. MARCER and YERKES have finally been pardoned, and are again at liberty. We would like to believe that HARTRANFT, MACKEY & Co., had nothing to do with procuring their release, and that no pledges have been exacted in return. But we shall soon see. If the price of their freedom is a denial by Mr. YERKES of his affidavits—and we are very loath to believe this, notwithstanding the reports flying about—it will doubtless have to be paid promptly, perhaps this very day, since the fortunes of the Ring are in a desperate condition, and they are silly enough to believe that a denial, even under such suspicious circumstances would have weight. We have not hither to held nearly so bad an opinion of this gentleman as of his two Harrisburg partners, but if he should now prove himself to have been bribed, even by so great a boon as a pardon from the Penitentiary to declare false what he has hitherto sworn to be true, and what is abundantly established by other unquestioned documentary evidence—especially by his own books of accounts—we should consider him no better than the worst official members of the Ring.

### Governor Curtin for the Constitutional Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS. PHILA. Sept. 26, 1872.

*To the Democrats of Pennsylvania*:

I herewith submit for your information a letter received by me from Hon. William Bigler, from which it will be seen that he relinquishes the candidacy as delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, for reasons therein stated:

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept, 23, 1872.

*Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee*:

SIR: I thereby tender to the State Committee my declination as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. The reasons why some one of the candidates on our ticket should voluntarily retire are well known to you.

The Liberal Republicans, acting with us in the support of Mr. Buckalew, claim to be represented in the convention, and as they ask for only one delegate out of fourteen, I think them very reasonable. we refuse to make the concession we will be seriously wanting in liberality ourselves. The principle upon which the convention is to be constituted contemplates a fair representation of all political classes and the Liberals are entitled by the fundamental rule to more than they demand. They have proposed Governor Curtin as their candidate, and I do not think we should permit him to be defeated if we can help it. His views on all questions at issue in the present political contest accord with ours; he is a hearty supporter of Buckalew, as I am well assured, and when I say that his ability and experience in public affairs would make him a most valuable member of the convention, I assert no more than what is known to all the people of the State.

I cannot say that I feel no reluctance to forego the high honor of a seat in the convention, but I am convinced that my declination is due to the Liberals, and will promote the harmonious action of the great popular body which is moving for a common object—the redemption of the State from corruption and misrule. All I ask of the committee is to say, if questioned, that I have not deserted my post but have vacated it, when honorably relieved, for a reason proper and just, in my own opinion and yours. I am very truly yours,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

In obedience to the unanimous instruction of the State Central Committee, I direct that the name of Andrew G. Curtin be substituted as a candidate-at-large in the Constitutional Convention. in place of William Bigler, resigned. County chairmen, and others, having charge of the printing of the tickets throughout the State, will make the change, and print in the manner indicated.

This action has been taken that the union of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Pennsylvania, in the coming contest, may be more perfect and conclusive. Andrew G. Curtin now leads the Liberal Republican cause of the State, making certain the overwhelming overthrow of the base "Ring" of corruptionists who have too long controlled the destinies of our Commonwealth. He comes forward at a critical moment to show honest men the plain path of duty, and the Democrats of the State adopt Mr. Curtin and place his name on their ticket as a token of their sincere purpose to do all in their power, regardless of past issues, to forever destroy the rule of these faithless public servants, who have been and are now fattening on the treasure at the expense of the industries and good morals of the State. This action makes sure the victory of the right over the wrong in October, and should everywhere be received with joy.

I should omit the full discharge of my duty if I failed to express the gratitude of the Democrats of the State to Willis Bigler for this honorable, disinterested and patriotic act. And while he has yielded up the honors of the party that good might come, he has made great the respect and esteem in which he is held by our friends everywhere.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

# A VOICE

## FROM CHERRY HILL.

## Yerkes on Hartranft.

## A Certificate of Good Moral Character.

### ONE THAT "TAKES THE STARCH RIGHT OUT."

[Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 28th.

Your special correspondent here has just received the following copy, which I hasten to transmit to you. You can rely upon its genuineness:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PARLOR A, Midnight, Sept. 27, 1872.

*To the People of Pennsylania:*

I, Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., late convict of the Eastern Penitentiary, but now a citizen "at large," do cheerfully certify to the good moral character, honesty and integrity of my particular friend, Gen. John F. Hartranft. I know him to be a strictly honest man, understanding thoroughly the cardinal rules of "addition, division and silence," and can therefore conscientiously recommend him to the support of banks, bankers and monied men generally. Although we lost heavily in our late stock speculation, especially in Oil Creek, I have always found he General to be a square man. We would have done well in Oil Creek but for the unexpected decision of the Attorney-General, which, as has been observed, "took he starch right out" of that otherwise good operation.

I hope all my friends and admirers, and especially my late depositors and customers, will vote for General Hartranft for Governor. I owe my release from the Penitentiary to his personal exertions. I hereby solemnly revoke, recall and utterly repudiate any former statements made by me, especially those under oath, touching the business operations of myself and the General, I could not do less at this time in gratitude to my friend, the General, who has solicited this certificate of his good character and honesty.

The public's obedient servant,

C. T. Y., Jr.

I coincide in all of the above.

J. M., late City Treasurer.

## MERCER CO.

### Mass Meeting at Sharpsville—Speeches by Messrs. Beck and Others.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Mercer county, held at Sharpsville, on the 28th inst.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Wm. Stewart, of Mercer. He is the oldest member of the Mercer county bar, formerly a member of Congress, now a Liberal Republican. The following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents: Gen. Jas. Pierce, Hon. M. C. Trout, Wm. McKnight, P. I. Pierce, John R. Packard, G. C. Hotin, John Phillips, Major John Frankton and J. W. Ormsby, Esqs., who are Democrats, and the following Liberals: Josiah McDonell, T. W. Ford, Joseph McClure and R. W. Seaton.

The Greele, Brown and Buckalew marching club of Greenville, numbering 142 men was present; also the Sharpsville Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, numbered 223 men, one fourth of whom are Liberals. The fount Hickory Scotch Band escorted a large delegation of miners. The Continental Martial Band was in attendance. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jas. B. Beck of Kentucky, S. A. McClure and P. H. Winston of Allegheny, and Hon. Wm. Stewart, of Mercer. At night there was a meeting at Pierce's Hall, accompanied by a fine torchlight procession. Addresses were made by the Hon. Jas. B. Beck and others. Mercer county has 300 liberal Republicans, besides any number of honest Grant men who will not vote for Hartranft and Allen.

### More Hartranft Negroes Coming.

*Editor Pittsburgh Post:*

HAGERSTOWN, Md., September 27.

For some time past large numbers of negroes from Virginia have been passing through this place destined for your State, no doubt, for the purpose of voting at your October election. It would be well enough to post our friends, and, if possible, prevent the consummation of this attempted fraud. This morning *forty-six* negroes arrived here from Virginia and took the cars for your State, and no doubt they will be distributed in closely contested Congressional districts, with the hope and view of defeating the honest sentiment of your people. All I ask of you is to sound the alarm and thwart them in their nefarious purposes.

F. DORSEY HERBERT.

### Mass Meeting at Kittaning.

The grand Democratic rally at Kittaning, announced in the *Sentinel* to take place Saturday, the 5th of October, has been changed to Friday, October 4th. Those interested should take notice.

JOHN W. ROHRER,
Chairman Armstrong County Dem. Committee.

*For The Post.*]

### Beam Sweitzer.

Why don't you "let up easy" on this gentleman? He is not at present a public officer, nor is he hurting you or your cause any, nor finally is his memory so bad as you would have us believe, as he now says he thinks there was a George B. McClellan at the battle of Antietam, but really and candidly cannot just at present remember—either the company or regiment he belonged to, as he (S) is loosing all recollection of those hateful times, and in short don't wish to speak of "war" anymore, but just as little as possible to some of the intelligent "boys."

A FRIEND.

# 'Rah For Useless!

## GRANT SP AKS A PIECE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, arrived in this city at noon to-day, and was waited upon by a large number of friends and politicians, among whom were Simon Cameron, Gen. Ochiltree, late of the Rebel army, H. Bucher Swoope, and others: He gave a reception, and took by the hand all who were introduced.

In the evening the merchants, who had held a meeting at Concert Hall, serenaded the President, and in reply to calls, he responded as follows:

*Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia:*

*You have heard much better speeches to-night than I could make, if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such fine speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night.*

Messrs. Cameron, Bucher Swoope, and others made addresses, and the serenade was brought to a close:

## Bolstering Hartranft

## THE LAST DEVICE OF THE THIEVES

## 250 out of 7,400 Merchants Endorse Him.

### The "Merchants Meeting" in Philadelphia—Who They Are and What They Are.

The Treasury organs are making a great parade because some two hundred and fifty out of seventy-four hundred merchants in Philadelphia have endorsed the due-bill candidate for Governor. Now it might be of interest to our readers to know who some of the merchants are who endorse one of the leaders in the Evans steal, and who has speculated with the funds of the people, and who bought and sold State bonds and pocketed a large portion of the margins. A correspondent thus notices these endorsors of thievery and corruption. He says:

Having glanced over the lengthy list of "business" men, I propose to show why those signing the call are for Hartranft. I take from the list just as it is published the following four names of firms as an illustration of the whole: Thomas Birch & Son, Grove & Brother, Nathan Hilles, Smith & Campion. The first of these four, Thomas Birch, is the City Sheriff's Auctioneer, worth $10,000 per annum. Mr. Grove is a member of the Board of Health of our city; the annual appropriation to the Health Board by the city is about $500,000; we can only guess what it is worth to be a member of that Board. Nathan Hilles is President of the Board of Gas Trustees, and Campion is a trustee of the gas trust. From the fact of each gas trustee becoming very wealthy about the time he retires from his trusteeship, our people almost universally are of the opinion that a gas trusteeship is the nicest plum our politicians have to give out. Among the others are Noblit, Brown & Noblit. Mr. Noblit is the Purchasing Agent for the Navy Department. C. & H. Boice permit the use of their names on account of their relative "Salt Water Boice." E. C. Knight is a candidate on the ticket with Hartranft. F. A. Crosby is brother to the Collector of the Port. C. M. Prevost is a defeated candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. John Price Wetherill is Building Commissioner, Public School Controller, candidate for Congress, Governor, or Mayor, or anything he can get. William Bumm & Son, the head of the firm in city councils; Seth J. Comly, Collector of the Port; Alexander G. Cattel, late Senator from New Jersey, and Director in the Corn Exchange Bank, of which the Navy Purchasing Agent is President; E Harper Jeffries, standing candidate for Collector of the Port. The head of the firm, which is Lambert, Thomas & Co., would not permit the firm name to be used, as they are for Mr. Buckalew, and Mr. Jeffries is used in an individual capacity. Bumm & Brother, one of them a gas trustee. Brown & Woeber (Brown is ex-City Treasurer, ex-Revenue Collector, and wants to go to Congress). Of the 250 names a few are prominent firms like those I have mentioned. Many cannot be found even in the directory. J. Gillingham Fell, whose name appears on the ticket with Hartranft, and if he likes the company it is his business only. Previous to making a colossal fortune in Government contracts during the war he was a free-trade Democrat.

### Murder Will Out.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The cruel murder of Professor Panormo, a Brooklyn teacher of music in the public streets of that city in January last, will be remembered. A man named Higgins has, it appears, turned informer and according to his story the crime was committed by four thieves—an Englishman named Kane *alias* "Cockney," and three others, Cassidy, Scotty and Michael O'Brien, all of New York.

### BRILLIANTS.

SABBATH BELLS.

Sabbaths observe: think when the bells do chime
'Tis angels' music, therefore come not late;
God then deals blessings.
Let vain or busy thoughts have then no part;
Bring not thy plough, thy pelts, thy pleasures thither;
Christ purged his temple, so must thou thy heart.

*[Herbert.*

THOUGHTS.

The innocent brightness of a new-born day is lovely yet.
The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober coloring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's morality;
Another race hath been, and other palms are won.
Thanks to the human heart by which we live;
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears;
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

*[Wordsworth.*

THE OAK.

Thou wert a bauble once—a cup and ball,
Which babes might play with; case might have purloined
The auburn net that held thee, swallowing down
Thy yet close folded latitude of boughs,
Time was when, setting on thy leaf, a fly
Could shake thee to thy roots—and time has been
When tempests could not.
Time made thee what thou wert, king of the woods,
And time hath made thee what thou art—a cave
For owls to roost in.

*Cowper.*

SUNSET.

See with what pomp the golden sun goes down
Beyond you purple mountain. Far and wide
His mellow radiance streams; the steep hillside
Is cloched with splendor, and the distant town
Wears his last glory like a blazing crown.
We cannot see him now, and yet his fire
Still lingers on the city's tallest spire,
Chased slowly upward by the gathering frown
Of the approaching darkness. God of light,
Thou leavest us in gloom, but other eyes
Watch thy faith coming now in distant skies;
There drooping flowers spring up, and streams grow bright,
And singing birds plume their moist wings for flight,
And stars grow pale and vanish from the sight!

*[R. S Chilton*

### Eugenie in the Highlands.

[From the Graphic.]

A Scotch Jenkins has been following the ex-Empress Eugenie all over Scotland. He is good enough to tell us what her Majesty ate, what she drank, what she wore, what she said, where she went and how she did up her back hair. Her Majesty went up Ben Nevis in the "Campbell turtan." "The costume," we are told, "was made up hurriedly by the Empress' own tiring woman after reaching Benavie hut—it gives us relief to hear this—the nimble fingers of the experienced artists accomplished the task in all incredibly short space of time." It is needless to say," adds Jenkins, "that the dress looked perfection on her Majesty, fitting the dainty figure like a glove;" whereby we are led to infer that her Majesty, in consequence, we suppose, of being an Empress, possessed extremities enough to correspond with four fingers and a thumb. "A small fichu of black velvet was worn over the plain high body; a black hat with an eagle plume completed the mountain toilet." Of the Prince Imperial we are told that "he has a remarkably sweet countenance," but that "the ugly cap he wore would have spoiled the face of an Apollo Belvidere." Not to keep the reader in suspense, it should be stated that the cap in question was a "Glengarry, but disfigured by a glaring border of white and scarlet diced in squares, and topped with a tassel." Jenkins has seen "a similar cap worn by soldiers in the ranks," and he therefore does not like it. The Empress, Jenkins has found out, "is locked up all night. A confidential attendant locks the chamber door when the Empress is in bed, and takes the key with her to her own room." Jenkins further "understands" that the same vigilence is exercised over the Prince Imperial." "A trusty custodian locks him up, and keeps the key in his possession until the hour of rising." The Empress condescended to notice Jenkins, and to enter into conversation with him. Here is his own account, slightly reduced, of what passed between them:

Smiling, she replied, "Ah! that is true; but then how do the poor people in the mountains live? What have they to eat?"

"Porridge."

"What is porridge?" (with an amused, puzzled look.)

I explained to the best of my ability.

"Is it very wholesome?" asked the Empress.

I assured her Majesty "porridge was remarkably wholesome;" and added, in proof thereof, it was the staple article of food with the peasantry of Scotland.

"Porridge makes strong men, then," said the Empress, with a smile.

"But they eat oatmeal cakes, also, your Majesty."

"What are they?"

The Empress had never seen cakes, and your correspondent had the honor of presenting her Majesty with a genuine specimen of our native bread.

Breaking off a piece she ate it with a seeming relish, laughingly asserting "it was very good."

"What do the common people here drink—what liquors?" "Beer?" she suggested, as I hesitated for a moment.

The only liquor much in vogue with my compatriots, I was compelled to own, was our whisky.

"Whisky," said the Empress, turning with a smile to her companion, a beautiful dark eyed girl. "I had a little whisky yesterday at Ben Nevis. It gave me courage to ascend, and seemed to give me legs," she added, with great merriment, in which it was impossible not to join, even in defiance of court etiquette.

"Why do the ladies in Scotland not wear tartan?" was the next question, as we drew near a little quay where a number of gayly-dressed ladies stood to catch a passing glimpse of the illustrious tourist.

"Ah, it is too national!"

"I should like to wear it for that reason. Every year," continued the Empress, "I had tartan sent from Inverness to Paris; and my little boy—I call him my little boy, but he is a big boy now—wore the Highland dress when he was only four years old, and he wears it sometimes yet; but," she added, "the Highland costume should not be attempted, I think, if it had not been worn in childhood. It is easily seen when it is new."

It was Her Majesty's intention to visit the celebrated "Falls of Foyers," but the fatigue of the previous day was beginning to tell in the stiffened limbs of the royal tourist, and she was compelled to succumb in spite of herself.

The Prince Imperial, whose lithe limbs it seemed as if nothing could tire scampered off with a bounding step, and got ahead of the tourists who went ashore to "do the falls." He was the last to return to the steamer, and with true motherly anxiety the Empress st ooking out in the direction from which he was expected.

The warning bell rang out clamorously, but the Prince Imperial was not in sight, and as his mother perceived the passengers hurrying on board she betrayed great uneasiness lest he should be left behind.

"Oh! the boat will go away and my son is not here," she cried, with a look of distress. "Louis, Louis, come quick, make haste!" and she seemed to feel intense relief when he reappeared.

It did not apparently occur to her Majesty that any distinction should be made between her son and the rest of the passengers, and upon this point the Empress was very decided, insisting that no deviation from the ordinary rules should be made on her account.

### A STAGESHIP.

#### The Great Ship Scene in "The Daughter of Night."

A French correspondent of the *Orchestra* gives some details of the working of the wonderful ship scene in the Gaiete drama of "*Le Fils de la Nuit.*" We are told the stage is entirely cleared, and three long lines of rails are laid down—one coming straight down from the back towards the footlights, and another from the left wing, while the last traverses the stage at the first grooves. The big vessel, mounted complete upon a platform furnished with rollers, remains still wanted at the extreme back of the stage, and is pushed down the rails and turned to the left ready to enter. The painted cloth, representing the ocean, is then laid down, and the first row of "waves" take their places. They are little boys, who, armed with semi-circular canes, creep under the canvas, and, pushing their covering, imitate the movement of the sea. There are fifty of these useful aids in all, the second row being composed of full-grown men on their knees, and the last and most stormy undulations of the main are formed by the movements of auxiliaries who stand erect The electric lights plays upon the top of the waves, and the brig appears. It soon reaches the middle of the scene, where a turn-table is fixed, supported by the robust shoulders of twenty-five men, who, by moving up and down in measure, imitate the rolling and pitching of a ship in a gale of wind. The attacking boats now come along the horizontal line of rails, and the vessel is boarded and taken after a hot hand-to-hand fight. When the piece was first produced some years ago Mr. Fechter was playing in Paris, and his presence averted a *contretemps*. The cloth representing the sea gave way in one part, and the head and bust of the "waves," who, for the sake of coolness, had divested himself of his upper garments, came through, and remained fully exposed to the gaze of the audience. Mr. Fechter, who represented the pirate captain, and was supposed to command on deck, did not lose his presence of mind, but immediately cried out, "A man overboard!" Aided by the crew the amazed super was hauled on board, amid the applause of the gratified spectators, who fancied that this rescue from a watery grave formed a part of the play.

### A Sad Case of Suicide.

A young woman drowned herself recently at Waterloo Bridge, London. Her name it appears was Alice Blanche Oswald, and she was within a few days of completing her twentieth year. At the inquest on her body the following letter was put in and read;

"178 HIGH STREET, SHADWELL, LONDON, September 3, 1872.

"The crime that I am about to commit and what I must suffer hereafter is nothing compared to my present misery Alone in London, not a penny or a friend to advise or lend a helping hand, tired and weary with looking for something to do, failing in every way, footsore and heart-weary, I prefer death to the dawning of another wretched morning. I have only been in Britain nine weeks. I came as nursery governess with a lady from America to Wick, in Scotland, where she discharged me, refusing to pay my passage back, giving me my wages, £3 10s. After my expenses to London I found myself in this great city with only 5s. What was I to do? I sold my watch. The paltry sum I obtained for that soon went in paying for my board and in looking for a situation. Now I am destitute; every day is a misery to me. No friend, no hope, no money; what is left? Oh, God of Heaven, have mercy on a poor helpless sinner. Thou knowest how I have striven against this but fate is against me. I cannot tread the path of sin, for my dead mother will be watching me. Fatherless, motherless, home I have none. Oh for the rarity of Christian hearts. I am now mad; for days I have foreseen that this would be the end. May all who hear of my death forgive me, and may God Almighty do so, before whose bar I must soon appear. Farewell to all, to this beautiful, and yet wretched world.

"ALICE BLANCHE OSWALD."

"I am twenty years of age the 14th of this month."

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

### Prices Extraordinary.

A sale has lately taken place in Scotland of the greater portion of the celebrated herd of short-horned cattle belonging to the Earl of Dunmore, and the prices given were such as could hardly have failed to satisfy the most exacting seller.

"Bright Eyes" sold to Mr. Brassey, son of the great contractor, for $2,600. another to the same gentleman for $1,850; "Siddington" to Lord Bective for $2,500; another to the same, $4,050; "Marchioness of Oxford," $5,050; Oxford Duchess, $7,500; another for $4,500.

The forty-eight heifers sold fetched $60,000. The lowest sum brought for a heifer was $225, and the highest $7,500. The sale comprised the entire herd at Dunmore save the importations from this country and a few favorite old cows retained as the nucleus of a future herd. At this rate cattle farming ought to pay, one would think; the enormous high average is more remarkable than the prices given for single animals. Lord Dunmore, who is a young man, passed some time in Canada a few years ago, when in the Guards. He is married to the daughter of the greatest nobleman farmer in England—Lord Leicester, son of "Coke of Norfolk."

### The Story of a Rose.

A rose with so pretty a title and so full of romance as this ought to be beautiful, and so is the Cherokee rose. Here is the story told of it:

An Indian chief of the Seminole tribe was taken prisoner by his enemies, the Cherokees, and doomed to torture, but fell so seriously ill that it became necessary to wait for his restoration to health before committing him to the fire. And, as he lay prostrated by disease in the cabin of the Cherokee warrior, the daughter of the latter, a young, dark-faced maid, was his nurse. She fell in love with the young chieftain, and wishing to save his life, urged him to escape. But he would not do so unless she would flee with him. She consented. Yet, before they had gone far, impelled by soft regrets at leaving home, she asked permission of her lover to return for the purpose of bearing away some memento of it. So, retracing her footsteps, she broke a sprig from the white rose which climbed up the pole of her father's tent, and preserving it during her flight through the wilderness, planted it by the door of her new home in the land of the Seminoles. And from that time to this the beautiful flower has been known between the caves of Florida and throughout the Southern States by the name of the Cherokee rose.

### DEFEAT.

He took her hand, and looked at her;
No sound did that deep stillness stir:
Even the weary, wandering rain
Had ceased to beat upon the pane;
Only about the perfect mouth
A sigh, more faint than the faint south,
Hovered a moment's space, and then
Died into nothingness again.

The words he spoke were brief and slow;
What could he say she did not know?
What pulse of that impetuous soul
But owned her calm, serene control?
No need for him to test her heart
With cunning fence of verbal art:
Only to ask and wait her will,
And, winning—losing—love her still.

Perhaps she wavered: aye, perhaps
The shadow of the cloud that wraps
The future from our questioning gaze
Let in some glimpse of after days,
Some hint of all she might possess
In that true spirit's tenderness,
If but her weaker life might move
Unto the music of his love.

Perhaps? Who knows? *He* only knew
The large grey eyes we e dim with dew,
Sad only on the mouth's sweet bloom
The shadow of reluctant doom,
Fell only one sad gentle word,
And then through that deep stillness heard
Once more the weary, wandering rain
Beat dull against the window-pain.

—Appletons' Journal.]

### THE FASHIONS.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS—EMBROIDERY.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal says: "In our last issue we noticed a Bayadere, satin striped material, and also made some allusion to a plain article of the same character. Since then we have seen more of these goods. In beauty of finish, flexibility, and sofness of texture, they cannot be excelled, and these qualities commend them particularly for the present style of dress, in which much drapery is introduced.

"They are not generally in use for the entire costume; the skirt is usually of silk, and the effect of the rich velvety pardessus, with the sheeny jupon, is extremely elegant.

"Some of the richest costumes we have seen are of camel's hair, embroidered for the polonaise, and the silk skirt more or less elaborately trimmed. And just here we may remark that embroidery has by no means been abandoned in the garniture of different articles of the toilet.

"It may be that it is quite as much used as it was last season, or perhaps, from its prevalence then, we notice it less now; but it still forms a very important feature in garniture, and if possible is heavier and richer.

"Promenade and morning costumes, street, carriage, opera and breakfast wraps are seen almost covered with embroidery. The different styles in silk floss—the floss intermingled with delicate, round and cut jets, tambour and braid-work are still *de rigeur* but the most eloquent, because of its comparatively novelty, is a soutaching, with a very small chord.

"The richest patterns are thus effected with a degree of neatness and delicacy that cannot be with military braid. Beside self-colors, high colors are in use; and when shaded silks or wools are employed, the effect is very striking.

"One of the richest articles we have seen so finished is an opera cloak of a very novel pattern. It combines in its shape the scarf and the Afghan, being a white cashmere scarf about four yards long, folded over at one edge, and folded in the middle of its length. It is then sewed up about twelve inches, and this is folded back in a *bournous*, several plaids being folded in the body of the garment, just under the *bournous*, to give it the proper fit over the shoulders. It is richly wrought in needlework in bright flowers, and finished with a deep rich fringe, combining many of the high colors of the flowers. The price of this cloak was $94.

"An elegant cashmere sacque, cut half-fitting and slashed, had an embroidery of the fine cord, and was trimmed with inch-wide guipure lace over a plain twisted silk fringe, slightly wider."

WEDDING DRESSES.

The wedding season is at hand and the modistes are busy with *trousseaux*. At one house seven dresses are ordered by a bride, eight by another, ten by a third, and the outfit of a fourth will have twenty dresses; the bridal dress of the last is now in the loom at Lyons, and is expected to be satin of morvellous richness. In contrast to this is the refined simplicity of a dress prepared for an artist-bride in Philadelphia. Its graceful train of soft white faille falls in ample folds, unbroken by trimming, and simply corded around the bottom; the overskirt of Malines tulle, doubled to hide a defined edge, is draped on each side by sprays of orange blossoms. The basque with corded edges has antique sleeves and Malines plaiting, without a shred of lace. Corsage bouquet and chaplet of orange flowers. Long tulle vail, the edge undefined by a hem. A very handsome dress for a church wedding has a basque with puffed train trimmed with a tablier of tulle plaitings and a flounce of point lace that is carried up the middle of the train and held by a trailing spray of orange flowers. Long revers turned toward the back are added on the train, and an apron trims the front.

Pearl and *illusion* are the fashionable colors for brides' evening dresses. A lovely pearl colored dinner dress, made with princesse polonaise, has alternate flounces of thread lace and pearl silk richly embroidered with black. The entire costume is wrought over with jet sprays, and a Watteau spiral of white lace, with black velvet bows, extends from the neck to the end of the train.

### Hotel Life in New York.

A writer on this subject says: "Speaking of hotels, I am led to observe the change between their business and that of former years. Then their patronage was almost exclusively derived from the country merchants who came several times a year to make purchases. At present, however, there are such opportunities of purchase offered country dealers by means of the commercial traveler system that many of them have no occasion to come hither. Such branches of trade as boot and shoe dealers, grocers, druggists and hardware dealers, can make all their purchases by sample, and hence they are seldom seen here. Our hotels now have their proportion of business men, but a very large share of their support is derived from parties of gentlemen and ladies who come down to enjoy the pleasures of the great metropolis. Hotel life is more sociable than it used to be, and, as women now form a larger element, it is more refined and elegant. The hotels this fall are doing a good business, which they need, since the summer was unusually unprofitable. For two months they will reap a harvest and then the trials of winter will commence. The difficulty of filling such extensive ranges of rooms as most of them possess leads to the offering of great inducements to boarders during the dull season. Some of the best hotels will be filled with this kind of population during the winter, while others will stand half empty."

### VARIETIES.

MISS KELLOGG is said to have recently rejected the hand and heart of a Russian nobleman.

THE old soakers of Savannah are let off by the mayor by promising to join the Good Templars.

AN Iowa lady has invented an apparatus for raising bread, which will do the job in five minutes.

FOR want of dwellings the poorer classes in Berlin live in discarded omnibuses and superannuated railroad carriages.

THE Washington Capital reports that "Grant's brothers-in-law, growing sanguinary of late, seem determined to become *blood* relations."

THE folks of the "Meadow Mountain" region, near Grantsville, in Allegany county, Md., have been considerably disturbed recently by the appearance of a panther in that section.

A YOUNG man who ought to be ashamed of himself, in commenting on the firemen's parade last Tuesday, said that a wet day was always favorable for an exhibition of hose.—[Commercial Bulletin.

AT a bull fight in France, recently one of the animals broke loose, and, overleaping the barrier, rushed among the spectators, injuring several persons. A soldier at last killed, with his sabre the infuriated beast.

A FEW weeks ago the creek under the great Natural Bridge in Virginia suddenly disappeared, and subsequent investigation demonstrated the fact that the stream emptied itself into the earth through a number of newly formed fissures of unknown depth.

MR. JAMES A. TURNER, a highly respected citizen of Atlanta, Georgia, died suddenly, in the Superior Court room in that city, Thursday afternoon, during the preliminary examination of the case of two men charged with the murder of a negro. The physicians decided that he died of apoplexy.

ON August, 1st, 1839. the horse Dutch man, trotted on a course near Philadelphia, three miles in 7,32½. He was ridden by Hiram Woodruff, and his time was never exceeded, until last Saturday. Flora Temple at one time trotted three miles in 7.33¾, but all the animals that attempted it gave out on the last mile. Last Saturday, at Prospect Park, New York, the bay mare Huntress was matched against Dutchman's time, and trotted the three miles in 7.21¼.

JEREMIAH COLLINS, of St. Louis, Mo., was found guilty of murder in the first degree—the victim, his wife. For some reason the Governor commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. When he was informed of the fact in open court, he protested against his sentence to imprisonment, and demanded an execution of the original judgment. Of course the judge did not listen to his protest. This is a remarkable instance of that decision of character that defies the worst, or a conscience that even ventures on death as an escape from its stings.

THE Saxon nature is generally too slow for the most accomplished knavery, but the Dresden prison-house now confines one highwayman named Heinrich, that the city is proud of. No prison has ever been able to hold him hitherto, or watching prevent his escapes. The last time he got away, he fled to the forest and eluded the police, but with unparalleled audacity he returned to a well known hotel and sat down with the others. He was arrested and now sits with each arm and leg separately manacled. He was a most honorable rogue and never robbed poor people.

THE accomplished widow of Austin Brooks, deceased, formerly of the Quincy Herald, about four weeks ago married a dashing Major Howe, of St. Louis, upon rather short acquaintance. She was induced to sell her property at Hannibal and Quincy, with the view of removing to St. Louis. A few days ago the Major was arrested by the Quincy Chief of Police, McGraw, on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be a grand villain. The deceived woman sees her error, and will at once commence a suit for divorce.

"OLD Father Martin," a blind beggar of thirty years' standing upon the bridges and boulevards of Paris, has recently died. He did not ask for alms, but had a placard on which he had stamped. "Martin, blind since birth, reads with his fingers, and writes with his knife. Have pity upon him." He carved the alphabet out of wood, sometimes in English, but always with the utmost delicacy, though he had never seen a letter. He drove a trade that kept him alive, and when he died, at the age of 67, he left his savings, some $200, to his janitress, who had treated him kindly.

A NORTH street man went off Saturday noon for a half day of fishing. When he returned he had walked thirteen miles, lost a $45 watch, sprained his thumb, spoiled an $11 pair of pants by sitting down on his luncheon, and caught a four-pound mud turtle. He got back in time to help the doctor cut from his oldest boy's foot one of the several fish hooks he had left at home. He took a cursory view of the situation, and went to bed.—[Danbury News.

DURING the late heated term an object was to be daily met upon the fashionable promenade at Lyons, in France, which attracted particular attention. This was a noble dog accompanying his master, and, like him, provided with his own umbrella to keep of the rays of the burning sun. The end of the umbrella stick was attached to a little sort of plate, which the dog carried in his mouth, and by means of which he so skilfully adapted the umbrella to the necessary angle far shading himself that passers-by had to stop and watch the preformance of the intelligent animal.

PAULINE LUCCA was among the delighted visitors at Madame Demorest's opening the other day. She wore a brown silk skirt, a pongee overdress, and sack elaborately trimmed with lace and inserting of yellow guipure, and a brown hat decorated with brown rooster feathers. Her toilet was very becoming, though she wore no panier, her drapery falling in a direct line from her shoulders. When shown the Lucca train she laughed like a child, and said: "Ees it for me you name it? Thanks, I am much proud, it is very pretty." Mr. Henry Jarrett accompanied her, but did not seem as much pleased with the display as she was.

A FASHIONABLE political club, the "Rue Vivienne Circle," has been founded at Paris. It is fashionable, because it will give the most elegant balls and concerts of each season. It is political, because it aims to include the most prominent men of the aristocratic and mercantile classes, and so to unite the two against the bourgeoisie and peasantry. It is safe to say that the alliance, if ever consummated, will not last long. Both merchants and peasants want peace, and, at heart, care not who gives it to them. Napoleon's "L'Empire, c'est la paix," made the peas, antry indorse him at every plebiscitum, and put the money-power on his side. This coalition will be repeated again in defence of some better ruler. No device like the "Rue Vivienne Circle" can prevent it.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.


*FOR PRESIDENT:*

## HORACE GREELEY.

*FOR VICE PRESIDENT:*

## B. GRATZ BROWN.

### STATE.

*Governor,*
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.
*Auditor General,*
WILLIAM HARTLEY.
*Judge of the Supreme Court,*
JAMES THOMPSON.
*Congress—At Large,*
RICHARD VAUX,
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.
*Delegates at Large.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jeremiah S. Black, | Andrew G. Curtin, |
| Wm. J. Bass, | James Ellis, |
| George M. Dallas, | Samuel H. Reynolds |
| Andrew A. Purman, | Franklin B. Gowen, |
| Wm. H. Smith, | John H. Campbell, |
| Robert A. Lamberton, | Wm. L. Corbett. |
| Geo. W. Woodward, | S. C. T. Dodd. |

### COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
DR. JAMES KING.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.

LEGISLATURE:
JAMES P. BARR, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
W. W. FULLWOOD, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M'CORMICK, 31 District, County.
JOHN BALLENTINE, 30 District, County.
R. C. OEHMLER, 31 District, County.
J. H. SOBEL, 31 District, County.
R. F. LOGAN, 31 District, County.

*Sheriff*—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
*Clerk of Courts*—W. T. FARLEY.
*Clerk of Orphans' Court*—T. J. M'GRATH.
*Recorder*—AUGUST BECKERT.
*Register*—ISIDORE COBLENS.
*Commissioner*—J. A. ROSS.
*Director of Poor*—THOMAS JOYCE.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| MALCOLM MAY, | C. F. BAUER. |
| JAMES IRVIN, | LEVI BIRD DUFF. |
| JOHN B. GUTHRIE, | RAIRD PATTERSON. |

### SEND FOR YOUR TICKETS.

**The election tickets for Allegheny County are now ready for distribution at the headquarters of the Democratic County Committee, Fifth avenue above Wood street. Authorized parties throughout the county are requested to call and procure them for their respective districts.**

ELECTION day promises to be a dry one. All the taverns will be closed.

THE organs may plead to their hearts content, but they can never blot out the letters and other papers of HARTRANFT, MACKEY, GEARY and YERKES written by their own hands and now in possession of Dr. PAINE.

ONE hundred teachers in the Philadelphia Public Schools signed the petition for the pardon of the "convicted thief." They were forced to do this otherwise they would have had "the starch taken right out" of them.

AND now they say that Gov. CURTIN has gone over to the rebels. Well if that is true and all the other Republicans who are going for BUCKALEW are rebels, the *loyal thieves* are going to get a thunderin' good beating. In fact "the starch will be taken right out" of them.

THE thieves organs can yell as much as they please at Dr. PAINE. He has sworn documents and letters and checks of YERKES, HARTRANFT, MACKEY, GEARY and others to prove every statement he has made, and for which he has been offered over one hundred thousand dollars in cash. He would not dispose of them for all the stolen money the ring can command.

Gov. CURTIN is catching hark from the thieves. One of their orators, a Col. BROWN, thus spoke of him at Bellefonte a few nights ago:

**And I say here to night—say it reluctantly and with tears in my eyes, that in this act Andrew G. Curtin has damned, yes, *doubly damned* the honorable record which the Republican party gave him. [Applause.] And let the memory of him who has thus betrayed and basely insulted the party that gave him place and power be hereafter and forever damned, *damned*, DAMNED!" [Immense applause.]**

MEN of Pennsylvania, remember, that JNO. F. HARTRANFT and ROBERT W. MACKEY have not and dare not deny that the letters and checks now in Dr. PAINE's possession and copies of which have appeared in these columns, are genuine—that the documents were written by them and that the signatures are their own.

Against these and the *sworn affidavits* of YERKES, is now offered a *statement not even sworn to*, mind you, of a convicted thief who was pardoned out of the Penitentiary for making said "statement."

### Mr. Buckalew and the Miners.

[From his Pottsville Speech.]

*"What I say is, that any fair legislation with reference to the mining interests of our State, east or west, that is required by the laboring men of our State and which appears to carry the sanction of utility and advantage with it, shall in future, whether I be in public life or not, receive my earnest and cordial support."*

### A LAST APPEAL.

This will be our last opportunity of saying a word to the readers of THE WEEKLY POST before the State election.

What can we say to them, that we we have not already said, to urge them to zeal and activity in the good cause?

Each voter has resting upon him a tremendous responsibility. His right of suffrage has been guaranteed to him in order that he may see that no detriment befalls the State. To vote for honest and capable men is his highest duty. The venerated JEFFERSON taught us to inquire whether a candidate was honest, whether he was capable, and whether he was faithful to the Constitution.

Honesty is placed first in this list of requirements. Who ever breathed a doubt in regard to the integrity of any man upon our ticket?

Capacity comes next, and we fearlessly present our whole ticket to a comparison with its rival.

Fidelity to the Constitution is the breath of life to every Democrat. He lives and breathes, politically, in the Constitution. He loves it as his own soul. In his mind the Constitution is the great bulwark of his freedom, and stands first in his political love.

Show your faith by your works. Go to the polls early and take your Democratic neighbors with you. Vote as early as possible, and then devote your time to bringing out others. *Watch the ballot boxes.* See that no fraudulent ballot secures an entry therein. See that the votes are honestly polled and honestly counted. Watch every Radical election officer. Never mind who he is. Watch him. We have the votes to carry the State by a tremendous majority, UNLESS WE ARE CHEATED. Three years ago we were cheated infamously in Philadelphia. Now the Radical frauds will be attempted in every election district. *It is the death struggle of the most unmitigated rascals who ever disgraced public station.* HARTRANFT, the stock-gambling partner of EVANS; and the "rooster" candidate HARRISON ALLEN; joined with the unprincipled State Treasurer MACKEY; aided by all the money in the State Treasury, and all the official influence of the miserable understrappers of the corrupt administration at Washington, are against us.

We have on our side the united Democratic phalanx of the State, and with it the tens of thousands of honest Republicans who are utterly disgusted at the foul pool into which their own party has been plunged. We have before us an assured victory, if we do our duty; and, in conclusion, do not be misled by any statements in the shape of "last cards" that the ring may invent. The rascals are desperate, and will not stop at anything to deceive and defraud you.

### HON. WM. McCLELLAND.

As this is the last opportunity we have prior to the election, of reaching the readers of THE WEEKLY POST,, we desire to address ourselves especially to those who reside in the Twenty-Fourth Congressional district.

Capt. WM. MCCLELLAND, who has served the district so faithfully and well, is, as all are aware, a candidate for re election and his friends and all others who desire to continue so able and efficient a representative in charge of their interests in Washington city, should see to it that every Democratic vote is polled. He has by his close attention to the interest of his constituents without regard to party affiliations, made hosts of friends among the opposition who will vote and work for him on election day; and it only requires the Democracy to get out their full vote to insure him a handsome triumph. Let our friends, his friends, attend to this and all will be well.

THE men who certify that the signature to THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY of YERKES affidavit was not signed by him, will not swear that the signature to the *original* is not his. This attempt to bolster up HARTRANFT is one of the very "thinnest" things of the kind ever attempted. Everybody can see right through it.

NOT one of the Treasury organs has tried to defend the attempted fraud of BELL, DOWNS, THOMAS and RUSHTON of Philadelphia, who swear the signature of YERKES to THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY of YERKES' *affidavit* was not written by him. Not one of these gentlemen will swear that the signature of YERKES to the *original* affidavit is not the signature of CHARLES J. YERKES, Jr.

This attempt to deceive and mislead the voters is contemptible and shows to what desperate straits the ring is driven.

THE withdrawal of Mr. PAULEY from the Senatorial contest in the Twenty-fifth district will as HARTRANFT would say, "take the starch right out" of CAMERON's friend, MINOR.

### ELECTION OFFICERS SHOULD CUT THIS OUT.

**Form of Oath to be Administered by all Election Officers.**

**You do swear by Almighty God the searcher of all hearts, that the evidence you shall now give, in relation to any matter or thing concerning this election, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And that, as you shall answer to God at the great day.**

QUESTIONS.

1. Have you resided in this State one year with intent to become a citizen?
2. Have you resided in this election district for the last ten days?
3. Have you paid a State or County tax within the last two years?

[IF HE PRODUCES A TAX RECEIPT.]

4. Do you swear these taxes have been paid? 1839. Sec. 65.

[IF HE DOES NOT PRODUCE A TAX RECEIPT.]

5. Do you swear that you have paid a State or County tax "assessed agreeably to the Constitution" within the last two years? [If "yes," his vote must be admitted.] 1839. Sec. 65.
6. If you were formerly a citizen of this State, have you resided in the State six months since your return?
7. If you were previously a voter of this State where did you vote? [Make a note of this.]

[TO CITIZENS CHALLENGED ON "PAPERS".]

8. Have you resided for ten years in this district previous to this election, and do you swear you have been naturalized? [If "yes" his vote must be received.] 1839. Sec. 64.

[TO PERSONS VOTING ON "AGE."]

9. Do you verily believe from the accounts given you that you are between the ages of 21 and 22 years?

Have you resided in this State for the last year and in this district for the last ten days? 1839. Sec. 65.

WHO ARE TO EXAMINE PERSONS CHALLENGED.

It is the duty of the Inspectors, not the Judge, but the INSPECTORS, to examine any person on oath as to his qualifications, when his right to vote is objected to by any qualified citizen.—1839. sec 66.

OF NEGLECT TO REQUIRE PROOF.

If any election officer shall refuse *or neglect to require* such proof of the right of suffrage (as prescribed law from any person offering to vote whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote, *without requiring such proof*, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $100—and imprisonment not exceeding one year, either or both at the discretion of the Court.

PROOF of right to vote shall be *publicly* made and acted on by the board. 1869. PP. 52.

The total number of votes must be *written out*, not placed at the end of the tally. The law says the inspectors and clerks must *"set forth in words at length the number of votes given."*—1839. P. L. PP. 535:

OPENING OF POLLS.

All elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

FILLING VACANCIES.

In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Return Inspector, shall not attend, on the day of any election, then the judge of such election division shall appoint a return inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for return inspector shall not attend, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge of the elections at the last preceding election shall appoint a return inspector in his place, and in case any return clerk appointed as aforesaid, shall neglect to attend any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the return inspector who appointed such clerk, or the person filling the place of such return inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as return clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.—1861, P. L. PP. 576 Allegheny County. 1864. P. L. PP. 322.

SEE THAT EVERY ELECTION OFFICER IS SWORN.

One of the Inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the Judge and other Inspector, and then the Inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him. Sec. 22 *Election Law*, page 27.

But, *Return Inspectors* and their clerks must be sworn in by a Judge of the Court or a Justice of Peace.

All election officers are authorized to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to vote.—1869. PP. 55.

If any election officer shall conceal from his fellow officers any fact on the knowledge of which a vote should be received or rejected he is liable to fine and imprisonment.

If any Inspector, Judge or Clerk shall be convicted of any wilful fraud in the discharge of his duties, he shall undergo an imprisonment of from 3 to 12 months and be fined from $100 to $500, and shall be for seven years thereafter disabled from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, and shall moreover be disabled from giving his vote at any general or special election for the term of seven years. 1839. PP. 542.

It is the *right* and *duty* of *Democratic Receiving Inspectors* to take "ticket about" with the Republican Inspector; that is, the Republican Inspector takes one vote, the Democratic Inspector takes the next vote, the Republican the next, and so on through out the entire day.

If any election officer shall unfold, open or pry into any ticket before the poll shall be closed, they are liable to fine and imprisonment.—1839. P. L. PP, 541.

### LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!

We desire solemnly to warn Democratic and Liberal voters of the only possible danger that awaits them in the present canvass. *They must be prepared to detect and to foil the most extensive system of election frauds that ever was organized*, if they expect to succeed. We know it is the custom in election campaigns for each party to charge the other with a purpose to cheat at the polls. This, we know is the stale and stereotyped plan of arousing voters of each party to vigilance and energy. This appeal is not made in that feeling. We make it under the conviction which we know is shared by our enemies, *that they can succeed in no other way*; that their cause is lost if they can not carry it by downright villainy at the polls! We know—and the wickedest of their leaders rather glory in the fact, that they defeated PACKER three years ago by false counting of the ballots, and they mean to try it again! We warn you, then.

1st. That they intend to steal ballots given against them and stuff ballot boxes with ballots in their favor.

2 That they will buy election officers of our side, wherever purchasable men of our party can be found.

3. That they are importing negroes from other States and colonizing them here.

4. That they will make their negro allies so procured and all experts, practice the game of "repeating," now we regret to say an old trick with them. And there are, no doubt, other ways to defraud the honest voter and to kill his vote, which are already devised by the desperate "ring," which we may not know of until after they have been successfully tried. Let us then again impress upon our friends that their success mainly depends on defeating these iniquitous practices. There is one remarkable thing in the present contest which will convince any man of what we have said. *The Ring and its adherents, its organs, and its orators have not expressed any fear that the Democrats meditated fraud at the polls!* So serene do they feel in their own preparations—so absorbed are they in their own infamous schemes, and so certain are they that Democrats cannot if they will and will not if they can, resort to fraud of any kind, that they have not even charged us with such intention! This is a very important fact, and we hope and believe that no Democrat or Liberal Republican will do anything to win by unfair means.

But once more and again we say to every Democrat not to trust to committees, nor to his active fellow partisan, but to feel that it is his *individual concern*, it is his personal duty to see that himself or his party are not cheated at the polls.

### FALSE REGISTRY.

At attempt to commit a violation of law, accompanied by acts preparatory to the deed itself, is a crime of which the law will take notice.

It is a crime to offer to vote unless you have been twelve months a resident of the State, unless you have been at some previous period a citizen.

It follows, it occurs to us, that a man, is indictable who comes here *for the purpose of voting*, and not having procured a *bona fide* residence by lapse of time, procures himself to be assessed or registered.

We call the attention of our County Committee to this view of the law, and hope they will have it carefully examined by competent counsel.

### YERKES THE "CONVICTED THIEF" AND THE OFFICIAL REPORT SIGNED BY SEVERAL REPUBLICANS.

In opposition to YERKES endosement of the due bill candidate, which is not even sworn to; we offer the following from the report of the EVANS Investigating Committee:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of *so bold an outrage*, or fitting terms in which to characterize *those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.*" *Official Report of the Evans' Investigating Committee, page 5.*

"He [EVANS] collected $184,163 34 retained the whole. State officials *knew this fact for three years* before it became public. and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded as *a gross dereliction of official duty*—*Page* 6.

"Nor can they perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in *official circles* at Harrisburg until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze."—*Page* 6.

"Your Committee cannot understand why the attention of the Legislature of 1871 was not called to this astounding state of facts."—*Page* 7.

"They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of the official routine that place in the hands of EVANS over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatevor."—*Page* 8.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE.
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on part of Senate.
D. N. WHITE,
BENJ. L. HEWITT,
JOSEPH B. HANCOCK,
R. A. MCCONNELL,
A. C. NOYES,
Committee on part of House.

MEN of Pennsylvania, will you allow your Penitentiary to choose your Governor? This must be answered at the polls on Tuesday next.

### THE TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT SAVED TO THE DEMOCRACY.

**W. T. H. Pauley, Esq., Withdraws.**

If there is any man in Pennsylvania at this time, who deserves the thanks of the Democracy, that man is W. T. H. PAULEY, Esq., editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, Greene county.

It will be remembered that the Twenty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of Fayette and Greene counties, is strongly Democratic, and there has been some misunderstanding in regard to which county is entitled to the Senator; that each county presented a candidate, who, if they had remained in the field, would have given the district to CAMERON.

After several attempts to get one or both of the candidates to withdraw, and which failed, Mr. PAULEY now steps out of the contest, leaves the field clear to Mr. PLAYFORD, and saves the district. The following is his letter:

WAYNESBURG, GREENE Co., PA., September 30, 1872.

*Editors Post*:

DR. SIRS—As the last and only means of saving the Democratic party in this Senatorial district, I have withdrawn from the contest, leaving the field to Mr. Playford. I am compelled to this course to save the party from inevitable defeat, not only in the district, but in the next Senate.

Yours, truly,
W. T. H. PAULEY.

### BETS.

JOHN MORRISEY bet $13,000 on Wednesday in Philadelphia even upon BUCKALEW, and has $12,000 more to put in the same way.

### THE AFFIDAVITS.

We cut the following from the *Commercial* of yesterday:

We, the undersigned, familiar for a number of years with the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., have duly examined THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY of an affidavit purporting to be made by him before Alderman Dougherty, under date of December 23, 1871, with reference to use of State funds by Gen. Hartranft for speculative purpose, and have no hesitation in saying, from our knowledge of Mr. Yerkes' signature, and on comparing it with those in our possession, that *said signature to the affidavit is not his, and was never written by him.*

SAMUEL W. BELL,
Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
WM. J. DOWNS,
Of the First National Bank.
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Of Jay Cooke & Co., 114 South Third st.
ALEX. ERVIN,
President of the Seventh National Bank.

I am well acquainted with the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., having had charge of the exchange department in the banking house of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co. for several years.

I have seen A LITHOGRAPHY COPY of an affidavit casting a stigma on Gen. Hartranft, the same that is being circulated for political purposes, and have not the least hesitation in saying that *it is not the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.*

JOHN S. RUSHTON,
Of John S. Rushton & Co., Bankers and Brokers, No 50 South Third street.

How careful these men are to swear that the signature of YERKES to the *photographed* affidavit "was never written" by YERKES. Of course it wasn't. It is a cunning dodge, but it won't work. The signature of YERKES was to the *original* affidavit; the *photographed* signature is the *photographed* copy. Try again.

### THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

**Nomination of Capt. Wm. J. Kountz.**

This gentleman, well known as one of our most active and prominent citizens, has been chosen a candidate of the Democratic, Liberal, Reform parties for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

Although a little late in entering the field, he has troops of friends and will make it lively for his competitor.

Mr. KOUNTZ, as it will be remembered, was a candidate in the same district some eight years ago, and notwithstanding the Republicans elected their ticket in Butler, by several hundred, Mr. KOUNTZ succeeded in carrying the county.

### HOW IS IT?

SWOOPE says:

The letters and papers of HARTRANFT and MACKEY, which Dr. PAINE has in his possession, are forgeries.

YERKES says:

Under this disguise, PAINE visited my office and surreptitiously obtained letters and memorandums of accounts.

As HARTRANFT would say one account "takes the strach right out" o t'other.

### Buckalew on Pardons.

[From his speech accepting the nomination at Reading.]

The people desire that this Government shall be pure and honest, fair antiequal, in all its acts, and the old motto would be amended to read, "Principles and Men to maintain them." There was a failure in State and National affairs, because of the need of men to carry out the grand and fundamental principles and he urged it as the great work of the mission of reform of this year to secure men to carry out these principles. His opinion of a Governor of a State was that he was a mere magistrate; that he should not know that he had been elected by a party, nor *release prisoners from jails and the penitentiary*, because of the urgent appeals of party friends, and to secure political advantage. He thought there was a disposition to cut loose from the strict party ties, and a feeling among all good men to unite to carry out the grand principles and issues which are at stake.

### M'CLURE SPEAKS.

**The Great Steal—Hartranft and Mackey's Speculations—Some Bold and Explicit Utterances.**

Hon. A. K. McClure spoke on last Monday evening at Mechanics' Hall, Philadelphia, and devoted himself especially to Hartranft and Yerkes. He charged that the Evans fraud amounted to at least $350,000. Evans could not pay, and he dare not explain for that would have carried destruction into high official quarters.

Yerkes, he said, had invited criticism by his post-pardon statement, made on the eve of the election, designed to help Hartranft out of difficulties produced by Yerkes' own affidavit, by Hartranft's letters and by Yerkes & Co.'s, books. He speaks of our amiable Butcherswope as a Tombs shyster, a procurer to hasten the imprisoned brother to the loved embraces of the Ring, one who was not prevented by any honest instincts from performing his share of the dirty work, one who in a speech confessed that the accounts were genuine, but assumed that Yerkes has speculated in the public funds for Mackey and Hartranft without their knowledge, had paid over the profits to them, and had generally footed up the losses himself. Of course nobody believed him, but it was the best the man could do. He also read a carefully guarded sentence from a letter from Yerkes—or purporting to be so barely implying that Yerkes' affidavit was forged. Now Yerkes says no such accents are on his books, and the affidavits pronounced fraudulent.

Yerkes was convicted December 5, 1871, and sentenced February 10, 1872. His affidavit is dated December 23, 187, only eighteen days after his conviction. The publication of the affidavit delayed his pardon. He knew he was kept in prison all the time because he had, by these affidavits, offended the power which could release him. Neither Yerkes, nor Geary, nor Mackey, nor Hartranft conceived the idea of allowing the affidavit was a forgery until it became a necessity to release Yerkes and Mercer, and attempt to relieve Hartranft from the charges against him.

Yerkes wrote to Paine demanding these papers. Why demand the papers? Why not pronounce them forgeries?

I affirm also that Mr. Yerkes either prepared, or allowed to be prepared for him, the following statements, knowing that they were designed to convey a false impression to the public:

"There is no connecton between the J. F. Hartranft account and the account of the State Treasurer, nor is there anything in his (J. F. Hartranft) account showing that he was ever benefitted by State Treasurer's deposits.

"There is no entry showing that either the State Treasurer or Auditor General ever derived any benefit from State deposits, or any entry to show that the State deposits were used by any one but yourself, and in the regular course of your business."

The following letter from Gen. Hartranft, the genuineness of which is undisputed, is a complete answer to the first paragraph:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1870.

*Dear Yerkes:* Calhoun telegraphed me to-day for money, and I had to give a check for $8,700, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think that Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday; whatever you want done I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

Your's, most truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S. Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday and give you certificate of deposit to that amount. J. F. H.

Mr. Mackey had some $20,000 of State funds deposited with Mr. Yerkes, and no other funds on deposit there. Is it not evident that Gen. Hartranft was using the money of the State and of Pension Agent Calhoun? Speculator had clearly been rife in both the establishment of Yerkes & Co. and of Pension Agent Calhoun, and Hartranft was one of the speculators, employing the public funds for the purpose. There is no evidence, or even accusation, that he sed any money he did not return, but when it is denied by Mr. Yerkes that the public money was used the denial directly confronts the truth, and, in the case of Mr. Yerkes, the denial is made with a full knowledge of the truth. That Yerkes failed and the Calhoun was compelled to resign because of the unsatisfactory condition of the pension account is but cumulative evidence of the speculative use of the public money. I do not believe that Major Calhoun was guilty of the appropriation of public money to be withheld from the Government, but, with honest intentions, he suffered embarrassment and removal from office. When it is remembered that the use of public money by a public officer for private speculations is a plain violation of law, and punishable as Yerkes and Marcer were punished, the equal justice that would consign Yerkes to the penitentiary and Hartranft to the Gubernatorial chair will be questioned by many concientious voters of the State, regardless of party obligations.

I affirm, also, that the second paragraph I have quoted is deliberately intended to convey a false impression to the public. That the State Treasurer and Auditor General have derived benefit from State deposits with Mr. Yerkes, and that his house has paid such profits are facts susceptible of the clearest proof, and which neither Mr. Yerkes, nor any other party interested, dare have investigated before any honest tribunal; and in order that I may not be misunderstood, or be accused of evasion, I affirm that the statements of speculation in State securities given by Mr. Yerkes in his affidavit have been declared by himself to be true.

These are grave accusations, and they have not been made in the heat of political discussion, for I have prepared them with deliberation and care, and if they are untrue in any material respect, I could have no excuse to offer in extenuation of the wrong I have done to the parties, and especially to Mr. Yerkes. It will not be pretended that I control courts and juries in Philadelphia, or have any means of contracting for safety if I offend against the laws. I have shielded all his rights as a citizen, by declaring that the integrity of his character as a man, as men should judge each other in the honest relations of life, has not been impaired by a legal offence, that is perhaps but common in his profession, and does not involve the essence of crime. If, therefore, I now wrong him, he is on equal footing with any other citizen to vindicate himself.

THE "soldier" who said at Pittsburgh "We do not propose to shake hands, but to shake our fists across the bloody chasm; Andersonville and Libby are fresh in our remembrance," was one JAMES MAY, of Massachusetts, who was Sutler for the Eighth infantry, of that State.

# Curtin vs Cameron

## THE REAL FIGHT BEGINS.

### Pennsylvania's War Governor Rushes to the Rescue.

### VOICE OF A PATRIOT.

### Reception of Ex-Governor Curtin at His Home in Bellefonte.

### HIS SPEECH IN RESPONSE TO THE POPULAR CLAMOR.

### What He Knows About Hartranft.

BELLEFONTE, PA., September 28.—There is considerable excitement here to-night over the reception of Ex-Gov. Curtin, although many of his old friends did not participate. After the long torchlight procession, which took up a good part of the evening, the Governor was finally driven to a stand in front of the court house, and introduced to the audience by Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven. The Governor spoke as follows:

**Gov. Curtin's Speech.**

You see, my friends and neighbors, that I am glad to see you. A residence in a foreign country of diff rent associations and political organization, so far from weakening my affection for my native country and my admiration for her free and glorious institutions, has strengthened and confirmed them. I return home after

**An Absence of Three Years**

and a half, separated from all the political asperities which divide men and countrymen too often in this country, feeling none of those violent opinions, which excite me in a political contest such as I now find engaging the vast people of my country. Away from the newspapers and party drill, I have imbibed that fierce political hatred, for it is only political hatred which seems to have inspired parties and men in the United States. Why, it is strange to a man absent so long from his country to find "thief, liar, traitor," modest words in the political literature of the Treasury a common word, and yet a man who independently, in this country attempts what he believes is right, must be denounced.

My fellow-citizens, I long acted with the party called Republican, I received its honors, I discharged its duties, and I tried to discharge my duty. [Applause.] It was the pleasure of the people of this State to lift me to the position of the highest honors in years, long years, of great suffering, when the country was torn and convulsed by civil war. I witnessed that struggle with regret. I did not measure the magnitude, nor did I understand its full consequences. I was for my Government intact, and did not believe that any State or combination of States had a right to secede from the Union; certainly that they had

**No Right**

to plunge the country into a civil war. When the war was over I belonged to that class of men seen in the Republican party who believed in general amnesty and the ballot. What could we do? Could we kill all the men in the rebellion, or could we take them back. [A voice—"take them back."] The popular sentiment of the best statesmen in this land was that we should take them back into the fellowship of the Union, and if they rebelled again teach them again we could compel them to obey the laws. I believed at that time, and believe now, that we could have had peace throughout the land if a general amnesty could have been proclaimed and the ballot with it. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, the war came on through the teachings of certain Southern politicians, who supported a doctrine commonly called States rights. Now I fear, my fellow citizens, that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. [Applause.] And while we had just reason to complain of the invidious work of States rights, we have also a just right to complain that there is

**Too Much Centralization**

of Government just now, overlooking the just rights of the States.

I come now to speak of Pennsylvania. My friends and neighbors, all your rights of property, all your rights of personal liberty, are found protected in the government of the State. Now I am told to-day, I was told in England, that the State of Pennsylvania must elect a ticket put into the field because it affected the election of a President. I hold to no such doctrine. I would not humiliate my State by such a doctrine. I would

**Preserve to the States**

all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and would accord to the National Government all the powers given it by that instrument, the protection of the people of Pennsylvania, and the preservation of the purity of their government for themselves, in which other States have comparatively little interest, and which has no connection with national politics. Now, my fellow citizens, I have declared in a letter recently written, and which has given offense to some of my political friends, that I would not support the ticket put in nomination last spring, and will support for Governor Charles R. Buckalew. [Applause] I know Mr. Buckalew well; have known him for over twenty years. He has made his mark upon the legislation and Constitution of the State. I have differed with him on political opinions, and have acted with the party in opposition to his views. I have never received his support for an office in my life, but I know he is a

**Pure, Honest Man.**

[Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have nothing to say against General Hartranft; he was a gallant soldier, and served his country faithfully, but in an evil hour, in his ambition, he would become Governor of Pennsylvania. If he had been Governor for six years he would not be quite so anxious for the honor. [Laughter.] He connected himself with a ring surrounding the Treasury of the State, not of recent date. It has been in full power for six years. The present Governor of Pennsylvania was nominated and elected by the influence of this same ring. It has been there ever since. It then was forged and a combination made to elect the Governor and provide all the machinery by which they could reach every county in the State where they could control a vote and return their chief to the United States Senate.

**It is Said**

that all this is fair. How fair? General Irwin, of Beaver county, was six years Commissary General of Pennsylvania. He held that office during the war. I never heard an objection made to the discharge of his official duties while in that office. I never heard him charged with malfeasance in office. There was no combination for plunder around him. I don't know in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to-day a man on whose word I could rely with more steadfast belief than that of General Irwin. Have you read his statement? He says that when he was elected State Treasurer Mr. Scott was elected Senator, and a new election was to held the coming winter, and they proposed to him that they would re-elect him to the office if he would take out of the Treasury $148,000, a balance due on the amount expended on the election of Mr. Scott. Now, my friends, Mr. Scott was no party to that. I believe Mr. Scott to be an honest man, but he was

**Selected by the Ring.**

and they expended the money. General Irwin refused their request, and he was turned out of office and Mr. Robert W. Mackey elected. Now, my friends, Mr. Robert W. Mackey was a teller in a bank in Pittsburgh. He seemed to have qualities that suited the gentlemen who surrounded the treasury of the State, and he was made State Treasurer. He is there now in office, and asks for a re-election. Unfortunately for General Hartranft, he was Auditor-General of the accounts of Pennsylvania. We have but two officers connected with the treasury of Pennsylvania, the Treasurer and Auditor-General. They hold the books, and they hold in a fiduciary capacity the money raised by the taxation of the people. It is a penal offense for the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania to make profit from deposits in the treasury. You will find by an examination of the reports of the Treasurer that from a million and a half to two millions and a half, and sometimes three millions of dollars, are kept in the treasury, and that this balance is held for the entire year. That money is put out on interest, and thus he is enabled to buy his office and sustain the ring. Very well; in doing this they employed a broker in Philadelphia named Yerkes. I do not speak of what is charged, but of

**What is Proven**

by the books of Yerkes. This transaction amounted in one year to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and you will mind that Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer, received his share, and unfortunately the candidate for Governor received his share. Now it is said by their party supporters that other men did the very same thing. They say they did no more than other Auditor-Generals and State Treasurers have done. It was the good fortune, then, of those who did it not to be found out; and it will be the pleasure of the people of Pennsylvania, as it is their highest duty, when they are found out, not to give them suffrages and elevate them to higher offices. Now, my friends, I never had the support of the members of this treasury ring, and never had their votes. It was my good fortune not to have their friendship. When I was in England, on my return home, I found what ticket had been nominated. I made up my mind then that the ticket might be withdrawn, as there seemed to be some arrangement to effect that purpose, and I hoped that it would be; and I have no hesitation in saying to-night if such a man as Mr. Ke'chum or Col. Jordan, who were both candidates, had been nominated at Harrisburg, I would not be in your presence. But if they choose to take a man from that Pennsylvania treasury combination or ring I would be insensible to gratitude and

**False to the Truth**

imposed in me, if I dared to declare myself in favor of it. I knew very well the penalty of my present course, and I disconnected it before taking the stand I did. I only regret, my friends and neighbors, that it pleased Providence to throw me upon a bed of sickness. I lost nearly a month. If I had had my health and strength I would have traveled from Lake Erie to the Delaware. [Applause.] I have a perfect right to stand by you, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania—a right to affiliate with any party who will purify the government of my State. [Applause.] I have no doubt that to-night I stand in the presence of many of my friends and neighbors who would not have been here if I had not declared these sentiments. I have no doubt if I could look over this crowd and see it, I would note the absence of many of my old friends. [Laughter, and a voice, "plenty of new ones in their places."] I accord to every American citizen the right to express his sentiments and exercise the highest, noblest and most sacred duty which an American citizen performs, that of exercising the duty of suffrage. Has it come to this, when a man chooses to cast his ballot from an honest conviction that it is his duty to cast it in for the honest men and against the ring surrounding the Treasury of the State, and elbow deep in it, that he is to be denounced. I have no doubt that the word traitor will be freely used. Traitor to what? To his country? No, to his party. What party? We all claim, Democrats claim and Republicans on the other side, that they are both

**Parties of Purity**

and separated from all this. I come here after an absence of three years and a half without feeling any of this emotion. I look over the field, and am prepared next Tuesday week to cast my ballot against the candidate of that ring. It is said my friends, if you vote for Buckalew you will vote for traitors, you will vote for rebel sympathizers, you will vote for men who held back during the war. I have heard that before. My friend, when the war closed by the courage of the soldiers, it was not by statesmen, not by generals; they did their part, but our Government maintained its integrity by the force, power and courage of men who carried the musket and held the saber. Remember, my friends, that it is not generals, colonels, captains or majors that preserved to us this heritage of liberty and equality which we received from our ancestors. We owe it to

**Common Soldier.**

Where is he? He is not elevated. He served his country faithfully, and he is now serving his country by his labor. We find when the war closed, the men who clamored most that rebels should be shot were the men who surrounded the camps, who were quartermasters by profession, who bought oats and horses. I could name some of them to you to-night. I could tell you names of some who fattened on army contracts. Now they call a man who dares to assert his independence and his right as an American citizen, a "traitor." [Laughter.] My friends, I know that, when the country was bleeding at every pore, when every household had lost its favorites, when there was blood upon every door-sill, when the graves of our brave soldiers were in every cemetery in the State, when every breast blazed with enthusiasm, and when the soldier, to save his Government, marched into the jaws of death, these men furnished the camp with horses, oats and hay, and fastened, and they were for hanging the rebels. Of all the men that were engaged in the war, the most forgiving men were

**Those Who Fought It Out.**

We all advised men to go to the war. I did it with others. The soldiers forgive and forget—real soldiers, not the sham soldiers. The real soldier forgot his injuries with the desire to make his country prosperous, to return to friendship for those warring States, to give us peace, heaven-born and blessed peace, and never again return to fierce struggle and sectional hate.

The Governor referred briefly to the importation of negroes into the State for voting purposes, and ended by urging on his hearers the necessity of watching these freedmen, who leave the District of Columbia to work on Cameron's railroad. Mr. Curtin did not foreshadow his policy with regard to his future action on the national question.

# COLORED COLONISTS

## ARRIVING IN DROVES.

### How Some of Them Are Deluded—The Penalty if They Attempt to Vote and are Detected, etc.

While the administration organs are disposed to be very funny over the reports that this State is being overrun by Maryland and Virginia negroes to assist in carrying it for Hartranft, they are nevertheless true, as is well known not only to the citizens of this locality but throughout the State.

We do not believe that all these imported negroes are aware that they violate the laws of this Commonwealth by attempting to vote at the coming election. They have been misled and made to believe they have a right to do so by paid agents of Cameron & Co., and who if they get into trouble will leave them to get out the best way they can.

That we have not exaggerated our statements in regard to them coming into this State in droves, we refer to the many documents we have already printed in regard thereto and to the following extracts from our cotemporaries:

The Baltimore *Sun* says:

It has already been stated that a number of colored men are emigrating from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, to work on railroads in Pennsylvania, and, it is intimated pretty strongly, to vote in the coming election for the Hartranft ticket. Reports to this effect have been received from Washington City, Annapolis, and from Pennsylvania, where, in some cases, the names of the colonists have been published.

The Kent county (Mo.) *News* is "informed that a great many colored men are leaving this county from different neighborhoods for Pennsylvania, ostensibly for the purpose of being employed on railroads in that State; and our exchanges also mention the fact as one of general occurrence throughout the State. It is hardly possible that they have gone to Pennsylvania for the purpose indicated, and, as the going out of so large a body of our colored population has not happened before, we are constrained to believe that the professed object of the emigration is a humbug and a delusion."

Under the heading of "Pennsylvanians attention," the Wheeling *Register* says:

We invite the attention of our Pennsylvania friends to the extract from the Charlestown *Free Press*, which we publish elsewhere, giving an account of the operations of a man named Levis, who has been hiring negroes in Jefferson county to go over into Pennsylvania and vote. Nothing but the utmost vigilance on the part of the Democracy will prevent the polling of thousands of illegal votes by negroes imported for the purpose. In most cases, too, a challenge at the polls will be insufficient to prevent the consummation of the fraud; for, under instructions from their Radical employers, the negroes will swear anything that may be necessary to insure the reception of their votes. We sincerely hope that every one of the black rascals may be arrested and convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, but we fear that many of them will succeed in perpetrating the villainy they are hired to do.

Following is the extract from the Charlestown *Free Press*:

PENNSYLVANIANS, BE ON THE ALERT.

A person calling himself Henry Levis, from Pennsylvania, has been for a day or two past in our midst, engaging negro men for service in Pennsylvania—ostensibly for work in rolling mills, quarries, &c.—at Harrisburg and other places, but, we believe, to be used as voters at the election on the 8th of October. In the past three weeks, we are informed, one hundred and fifteen negro men have taken the cars at this place destined for Pennsylvania, and it is expected a considerable additional number will be inveigled by the promises of Levis and other agents. It behooves our citizens to be on the alert—to note the departures of the negro men from our community their absence, and their *return*—if they are lucky enough to elude the officers of the law and get back again. That they expect only a temporary sojourn there, and expect to return here in time for our election, we infer from inquiries made about round trip tickets. If permanent employment of these negroes was intended by Mr. Levis, he would not trouble himself about return tickets.

Pennsylvanians, your rights are in imminent peril! Black carpet-baggers are invading your State, and will deal as mercilessly with you as the white ones from the North have done with the people of the South.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* of yesterday prints the following dispatch:

MARTINSBURG, WEST VA., October 1.—The fast line west last night carried sixty negroes, bound for Pennsylvania, *via* Connellsville road. Look out for them.

WM. F. LOGAN,
Editor Martinsburg *Era*.

And this is from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*.

COLORED MEN AS VOTERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your well known character for fairness impels me to ask you to state, for the benefit of the poor deluded colored men who have been brought into this State to vote at the State election, that *more than a residence of ten days* is required by law to secure the right of suffrage in this State. Unscrupulous men have taught these people that they have a right to vote here after being here ten days, and it will be a crying shame if these colored men are allowed to make an attempt to vote, and shall get themselves behind the bars of the penitentiary. Intelligent colored men everywhere should, if possible, prevent this outrage upon their less favored brethren. Many of them, I am aware, will say that it is "none of their business." To such it might be well to suggest that they had to *crawl* before they *walked*, and that they are equally culpable for knowingly permitting a crime to be perpetrated.

The safety of the republic depends upon the incorruptibility of the ballot-box, and all good citizens, they who place patriotism first and party afterward, should be on the alert and see that its purity is preserved, let what party will fall.

JUSTICE.

The following comes to us from the State Committee, and may save trouble to some of the imported negroes, if carefully studied:

**The Right to Vote**

Is limited by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania to persons who have resided in the State one year, and in the Election District where they offer to vote, ten days immediately preceding the election.

Any person voting or offering to vote at the approaching election, who has not actually resided in the State for one whole year and also in the Election Division where he offers to vote for ten days immediately preceding the election, will be

PROSECUTED TO THE EXTENT OF THE LAW, AND A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Is hereby offered for information of any person or persons who may offer to vote in this State, who has not resided therein for one year, and in the Division where he offers to vote for ten days immediately preceding the election.

By order of the Democratic State Com.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman

# NOT SWORN TO.

### The Certificate of Hartranft's Honesty From Yerkes is Merely a Statement.

The ring organs have tried to create the impression that the statement signed by Yerkes immediately after leaving Cherry Hill is sworn to. This is not true. The statements he made before he went to to prison concerning Hartranft and Mackey's crimes against the Commonwealth are *sworn* to, but the attempted defense is merely a *statement*.

A gentleman at Parker's writes us a communication, the first part of which takes the ground that Yerkes perjured himself. This we don't think he has yet done, but he will undoubtedly do so if he swears to the ring's statement. We append the latter part of the communication as follows:

Yerkes says Dr. Paine purloined private papers from out of his office, and among them letters from Hartranft—ah, there's the rub. What were those letters and papers that Dr. Paine obtained? They were the papers that contain the evidence of Hartranft's guilt and clearly vindicate Dr. Paine, and hurl back the epithet of thief, liar and forger, into the mouth of him who gave utterance to it. Yerkes says that all accounts Hartranft had with him were legitimate. What kind of legitimacy? That among thieves, or honest men. "How about Oil Creek as a future investment?" Is that the kind of legitimacy? Where did John F. Hartranft get all this money he speculated with? The Republican papers say he was poor when he went into office. The people alone can answer this question. It was from out the Treasury of Pennsylvania. Why does not Yerkes say something about Bob Mackey's $27,000 cheque. Was it legitimate? Perhaps the *Printing Company* can tell.

But, Mr. Editor, we, the people, clearly see this whole transaction. Could not Yerkes have spoken from out his prison door that Hartranft was innocent of all these crimes, if they were not true? But he is at liberty—and well can we exclaim, "Oh, Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name." We are fast approaching the precipice of centralization. Men who are now our rulers now throw wide the prison doors to convicted culprits, to answer their ends, and a hired press flaunt the testimony of these men to the breeze as reliable persons. Can the people, will the people, endure this? I have too much confidence in the honest intelligence of patriotice Pennsylvanians to believe they will. I think that when the second Tuesday of October arrives they will march in solid columns to the polls and consign to political oblivion the thieves who are engaged in this crusade against right and honesty. ALIQUIS.

## WATCH THEM!

### Two Hundred Exported Hartranft Negroes in Allegheny City.

MONROVIA, Fred. Co., Md., Sept. 27.
*Editors of The Post:*

There are about two hundred negroes from this and an adjoining district in this county, now working in Allegheny city and Manchester, Pa. They are registered voters in this county, have not been there six months, but will vote at the State election if not stopped. They are told that ten days in the State is sufficient time to entitle them to vote. I am totally unacquainted with any one there or of the proper parties to write too. Will you inform our friends of it; you can through any of them get a copy of the registration for this year. How many there are in the State of Pennsylvania at different points I cannot say, but a large number. Those in Allegheny county are at work there, but claim their residence here. If our friends do not see that the boxes are empty when the voting begins, and also that the identical ticket the voter votes in the October election is placed in the ballot-box, we will be defeated.

I have the above from the most intelligent negro in this district, who has worked in Allegheny City, Pa., all summer, and who would have staid there and voted if he had not got sick. WM. H. S.

### Rally at St. Petersburg, Clarion County.

We have been requested to announce a grand rally of the friends of Buckalew and Grieley at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, on Thursday evening, October 3d. Hon. T. M. Marshall, R. M. Gibson, P. H. Winston and A. Cochran, Esqrs., will speak in English, and G. M. Boush, Esq., in German.

### The Government Clerks.

*Editor The Post:*

A great many Government clerks are here and in other counties to vote for Hartranft.

The question to put to these fellows, under oath, is—Did you not vote at the last election in Washington? Very few of them can truthfully answer no.

BUCK.

# THE CAMPAIGN

## ARKANSAS.

**Liberal-Democratic State Ticket.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., October 1.—The Liberal-Republican State Committee today put into the field a new State ticket. This is done under the authority of the Liberal State Convention, which assembled in this city on the 18th of June, and delegated authority to the committee to take this action if deemed necessary. The ticket is composed of four Liberals and seven Democrats as follows:

Governor—Andrew Hunter.
Lieutenant Governor—J. C. Tappan.
Secretary of State—J. M. Johnson.
Auditor—W. R. Milton.
Treasurer—Thos. Boles.
Attorney General—F. Compton.
Supreme Judges—J. J. Clendenin and J. D Walker.
Superintendent of Education—L. D. Jaynes.
Superintendent of Penitentiary—R. C. Jennings.
Congressman at Large—J. M. Pomeroy.

Following the address, which the Liberals issued, is another address, signed by about one hundred of the leading Democrats of the State, recommending the support of the ticket. The *Gazette*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, which has heretofore reluctantly supported the Brooks ticket takes down the latter and hoists the Liberal ticket. The same action will be taken at once by a majority of the press of the State.

Mr. Hunter, the nominee for Governor, is, perhaps, the most popular man in the State. Euery name on the ticket is strong and its success is regarded as certain by the friends of the movement.

The electoral, district and congressional tickets remain as heretofore agreed upon

## NEW YORK.

**The Mayoralty Question.**

NEW YORK, October 2.—At a meeting of the Reform party last evening, Smith E. Show accepted the nomination for Mayor recently tendered him by the Reform organization.

The Reform gathering, which nominated Havemeyer last evening, was slimly attended. The representatives of the German Reform organization withdrew on account of the precipitancy of the nomination. The *World* says that it is understood that the choice of the leaders of the Reformed Tammany has settled upon Butler Duncan, a prominent banker.

The *Tribune* says that Henry G. Stebbins and Controller Green waive their claims in favor of Duncan.

The *Sun* adheres to the name of Alexander T. Stewart for the Mayoralty.

The Democratic and the Liberal Republican General Committees last night indicated a desire for the union of the two organizations in the choice of a local ticket.

## OHIO.

**The Right Kind of Talk.**

COLUMBUS, October 2.—The Democratic State Executive Committee have issued the following circular:

*To the Democrats of Ohio:*

Challenge every clerk or employee employed in the city of Washington, who claims the right to vote in Ohio, and compel him under oath to show himself legally competent. Those who have voted in Washington have no right to vote in Ohio.

## ARKANSAS.

**The Liberal Ticket Well Received.**

LITTLE ROCK, October 2.—The new Liberal ticket creates a great stir throughout the State. So far as heard from, it is well received. Active canvassing is to be commenced at once.

## BOUTWELL'S BUDGET.

### Public Debt Statement for September—A Fictitious Decrease of $10,327,343.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the public debt statement for the month of September:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $ 1,357,013,000 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 414,567,300 |
| Total | $ 1,771,580,300 |

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawful money debt | $ 21,263,000 |
| Matured debt | 5,488,540 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 356,086,152 |
| Certificates, deposit | 15,630,000 |
| Fractional currency | 40,480,437 |
| Coin Certificates | 28,792,760 |
| Total without interest | 457,989,349 |

TOTAL DEBT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $ 2,236,319,190 |
| Interest | 33,221,901 |

CASH IN TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin | 78,417,220 |
| Currency | 8,499,193 |
| Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 15,630,000 |
| Total | 102,546,414 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Debt less cash in Treasury | 2,166,994,677 |
| Decrease of debt during the past month | 10,327,343 |

PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co's (interest, payable in lawful money principal outstanding | 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 989,352 |
| Interest paid by United States | 16,570,575 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. | 3,828,028 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 12,742,547 |

*For The Post.*

### Marked Tickets.

As it is reported that the ring intend to issue marked tickets for certain election districts, I suggest that those republicans who desire to vote for honest men, and at the same time not let it be known to their bosses and others, that they can easily get one of the marked tickets and scratch it and substitute the names of honest men. Many voters will not think of this, therefore the suggestion is made.

SNAP.

### Sound.

*Editors of The Post:*

The important matter now is to stop fraud, and have no procession on the night before election. Let every man go to work. Some fear the merchants meeting. They should not do so as no one will take part therein uuless tney intend to vote for Hartranft anyhow. SECOND WARD.

The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday elected James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Grand Master; George E. Downsberry, of Mound City, Deputy, and Jos. Robbins, of Quincy, Senior Grand Warden.

During the past three months 54,000 emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America.

# WHAT CORRESPONDENTS SAY.

### Letters from Various Places—Accounts of Meetings, Etc.

At Braddock's Fields on Saturday a large meeting was held. A correspondent says:

"The meeting was well attended; a large delegation from West Elizabeth borough and the surrounding country, and also a delegation from Westmoreland county arrived at noon. Captain Jas. Shepler, of Westmoreland, presided. Speeches were made by Alex. Cochran, Dr. King and R. M. Gibson. Dr. King said he would do anything honorable for a soldier, he would nurse and care for him, but he would not vote for a soldier if he knew he was dishonest. The speeches were all well calculated to do good."

**At Greenville.**

A correspondent of the 25th says:

The largest and most enthusiastic Democratic and Liberal Republican meeting of the campaign in this section was held in this place to-night. Packard Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the very able and convincing speech of ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, occupying two hours and a half, was listened to with marked attention and cheered to the echo. A large meeting was held on the outside at the same time, which was addressed by James A. Stranahan. The enthusiasm here is unbounded.

The club, under command of Capt. Isaac Keck, made a fine display, led by the renowned Pymotining and Otter Creek Bands.

The people here are in earnest, and always turn out in large numbers to the Democratic and Liberal meetings, while the Grantites are unable, with all their appliances of money and office holders, to infuse a particle of enthusiasm in their ranks.

Next Wednesday, October 2, Gen. Banks, ex-Governor Bradford, and Col. E. O. Perrin will speak at one mass meeting. No other day meeting will be held in the county prior to the October election, and we invite your many readers in both parties at Wheatland, Middlesex, Sharon, and elsewhere to come to Greenville October 2d.

**At Brownsville.**

"A Buckalew voter," under date of the 27th of September writes:

According to announcement, upon the evening of the 25th we had a mass meeting. Having only a few days to prepare, the display was not equal to the enthusiasm.

Men of age, experience and recollection say that Brownsville never before witnessed such an outpouriag as it did upon this occasion. To-day upon the streets they are contrasting this demonstration with that of 1844, and they say the gathering of the Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Clubs from this and adjacent counties far exceed any mass meeting save those you have lately witnessed in your own city.

The meeting was called to order by Doctor Jackson and the Hon. Mr. Boyd was elected chairman, who briefly stated the object of the meeting introducing the Hon. M. Black, of Greene county, who discussed the merits of the two candidates for Governor for about an hour, giving time for the illustrious Chester county champion. The Hon. M. Monaghan, who addrested the meeting for two hours upon the great issues contrasting the character of the two men who are placed before the people for their choice for Governor.

The speaking concluded by a characteristic and eloquent speech of the Hon. Mr. Boyle of Uniontown.

The procession was over a mile long accompanied by two brass bands.

The meeting was an unprecedented success, not only manifeeting the interest we (Democrats and Liberals) have in the campaign, but it adds such an acquisition to the ranks of voters for Buckalew, that this great Democratic stronghold will swell its vote by not less than two or three hundred of those who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party.

**From Beaver.**

A friend writing from Beaver says:

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans here are in the best of spirits, and are becoming better satisfied after every demonstration made by the Republicans, that our triumph is sure.

I have talked to R. S. Newton about being refused a pass to go to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention in Pittsburgh. He says that A. J. Kline and A. Miller refused to give it in accordance to instructions given him (Kline) by Gen. A. L. Pearson. I give you the names in order to allow those gentlemen an opportunity to reply or justify themselves.

**From Armstrong Co.**

"M." writes from Freeport:

We were passing along our quiet streets yesterday evening, and saw a crowd of some fifty boys and young men gathered before what we supposed was one of these itinerant merchants who retail prize candy, immaculate soap, or something of that kind, but soon discovered it was a man named Allen—dubbed Doctor—from Philadelphia, (not the Rooster), who was holding forth to the boys aforesaid, whom he addressed as the yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

He said his mission was to deal with the Gubernatorial question, and he produced mighty columns of figures; but "addition," "division" and "silence" were no part of his arithmetic. He had a "character" for his man Hartranft, from some old fogies in Philadelphia, quite equal to any that poor Bridget could produce in an intelligence office, and also a certificate from Judge Pearson of Harrisburg, certifying that Partranft had not yet been prosecuted in his court for either grand or petit larceny, all of which he read to the yeomanry. Not a word about the Evans swindle, or the report of the legislative committee on that subject. Not a word about that little "due bill," not a word about those stock speculations with the people's money, contrary to the statutes in that case made and provided, not a word about "Dear Yerkes!"

His utter recklessness of statement may be judged by the following specimen: "that Mr. Buckalew, during the war, was the chief officer of the Knights of the Golden Circle," of which he professed to have the proof, but which he failed to produce. His argument, on the whole, was equal to that of the loyalist who declared he would sooner any day vote for a thief than a Rebel. The Philadelphia cockney must have supposed that he had got beyond the reach of newspapers, and that he could tell these old exploded lies to the yeomanry, but he was mistaken. He only proved that he was nothing but a hired fippenny-bit calumniator. But enough. That letter of Curtin's "is taking the starch right out."

**Crawford Co.**

You can depend upon this county giving a majority for Buckalew and the Reform ticket. S. G.

There was a remarkable scene in the criminal court of Washington yesterday, six men being severally arraigned, charged with murder.

### To Correspondents.

We most heartily thank our friends for doing so well in keeping us posted in regard to the political situation in their respective localities, and at this time we must claim their indulgence for the non-appearance of many communications. The facts are we could not print them all if THE POST was twice as large as it is. We have enough speeches and accounts of meetings to fill two papers, and our only regret is that we cannot lay them all before our readers.

We have never before experienced such an uprising of the honest masses of the people—so many large and enthusiastic gatherings, accounts of which constantly reach us by telegraph and mail. We will do the best we can in crowding them in, but our friends must bear with us.

Communications should be brief, well and plainly written, and on but one side of the paper.

### ALDERMAN ROBT. H. KERR.

**He is Able to Be Out Again—A Few Words to His Many Friends—What He Has to Say on the Political Situation.**

We were highly gratified yesterday to receive a call from our old friend, 'Squire (Benton) Kerr, who, our readers will remember, has been exceedingly unfortunate of late, in first having received a severe stroke of apoplexy and then losing his homestead, which was destroyed by fire. The Alderman is not quite so supple as before he was stricken down, but is gaining strength rapidly, and says he is in a fair way of soon being "himself again." We will leave him to speak in his own way, as follows:

A VOICE AS IT WERE FROM THE GRAVE.

With a heart full of thanks and gratitude, I acknowledge the valuable aid rendered by my immediate neighbors and others in rushing to save our property, for had it not been for them, we would have been deprived even of a bed to rest my sick head upon; but my thanks and gratitude are due to those who did so much, and conspicuous were the ladies. May God bless and protect them from all harm. I am scarcely able to write this with my poor stricken hand from my sickness, but to Almighty God I made my acknowledgements for preserving my life and sparing me to be able to vote for Mr. Greeley, and Judges Sterrett and Stowe; good and righteous men, fit to adorn any office, When pronounced to be dying, I prayed the God of the Universe, the God of peace, love and truth to spare me a while longer in this beautiful world of ours, as I wished to vote for Greeley and Judges Sterrett and Stowe; and now, with the blessing of Almighty God, I am improving in health and strength, with my sight returning, which enables me to write this. If I had the use of my tongue I would be glad to speak to the colored people in the late lamented Avery's Church; for he stood with me years ago in advocacy of universal freedom. Then I had but Rev. Smyth Fleeson, of the *Dispatch*, and the honored man mentioned above.

Inasmuch as I have not been able from having been stricken down with sickness to take part in politics this year, I desire to say but a word to them. No man living deserves more or as much from the colored people as HORACE GREELEY. Is there a colored mother now living that could refuse to teach her infant babe to lisp the praise of HORACE GREELEY, the man of correct principles? And his election to the Presidency at this time would be the election of a second Washington, to rule over this, God's ordained land. I have been informed by my daughter, who read the papers for me, that a batch of fellows met at Louisville and there objected to the election of Greeley, for the reason that he was favorable to protection to American industry, one of the best of things. The only protection which such chaps require is to be protected from state prisons. Poor miserable wretches, they know not what they say; but let them go, they have no influence. Let us have peace and unity, now and ever more, is the ardent desire of the undersigned.

Your friend and the friend of protection tariff.

ROBERT H. KERR of Benton avenue.

We will build again on the old foundation in McClure Township, where we have lived for the last twenty-two years among the best of people. I will not accept of any present, but will sell a few acres of ground, and with the proceeds erect another dwelling on the old spot, one of the very choicest in the county, with the very best of neighbors. I prefer it to all other places. For God and liberty.

R. H. KERR.

### Obituary.

*For The Post.*

When the aged and infirm gradually sink to the silent tomb, we, in a manner, become reconciled to their loss, from the consciousness that, according to the mutable nature of things on earth, they have "filled the measure of their days," and that they have only gone to reap the reward consquent upon a long life of usefulness spent in "doing good" upon earth. But alas! when the young, the gay, the beautiful, are called from among us to pass the "dark day of nothingness," it is then we feel the waters of bitterness gathering tearfully at their fountain head—a gloomy void—a dreary desolateness of heart which nothing but time and resignation to the will of Providence can assuage.

The foregoing reflections were occasioned by the death of Margaret D., wife of R. H. Emerson, and daughter of Judge McCandless, on the 11th inst. She possessed in no common degree many endearing virtues—the meek devotion of a daughter, the fervency of a wife's love, the disinterestedness of a sister's affection, the fervent sincerity of a friend's attachment, which, together with her faithful fulfillment of the duties of life, endeared her to a large circle of friends, who but a few months since met on another occasion—her marriage. But alas! how bewildering are the lights and shadows that flit athwart the uncertain path of life!—for little did that gay and festive throng of youthful, happy hearts dream that the next meeting would be at the sorrowful house of mourning, to consign the remains of their beloved friend and companion to the silent tomb.

"What, alas! is life at best,
But mingled scenes of joy and woe."

Well indeed, may we be impressed with the serious truth that "In the midst of life we are in death," and give heed also to that solemn admonition, "Be ye also ready."

"Calm be the spot where her form now reposeth,
May the friends who so loved revisit the grave,
And feel, though the cold sod her ashes encloseth,
She lives in the presence of him who can save."

T.

### Soldiers for Public Position.

EDITOR LEADER:—There has been considerable talk recently in regard to the placing of the men who served the country in the days of her need, where found competent, in public office, and of the most competent, the one named for Sheriff of Allegheny county is Col. Robert H. Patterson, of the Union cavalry. The colonel commenced to recruit his company on the night the news was received in this city of the disaster to the Union arms at Bull Run, and was mustered into the service with his battalion August 5, 1861. The colonel was then placed in command of Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, and was mustering officer there until the 26th of the same month, when his battalion started for the front, joining Lamon's brigade, in company with the lamented Captain Sahl's company, then at Washington. The command was ordered to Williamsport, Md., and did duty between that point Hancock, Va., until the following February. The colonel was in command of Hancock at the time of the attack by Stonewall Jackson upon that post, and nobly stood his ground for two days, being constantly under fire. The advance was shortly after driven in and the Colonel was summoned to surrender, which he refused to do, but held his position and finally repulsed the enemy with severe loss. The Colonel, in all the battles in which his command was engaged, exhibited the same intrepid bravery, and the same coolness as upon that occasion, and was highly complimented for his actions by all.

It will be seen that Colonel Patterson was not only a soldier, but a good one. He is also, as a civilian, a good citizen, a sterling, upright man, always ready to move forward in all enterprises looking to the benefit of our county and the development of her resources.

An insinuation having been thrown out by a writer in several newspapers that one of the candidates for sheriff was engaged in the company brokerage busisess, rest assured it was not him as he was with the command he recruited in person from the time of their enlistment until his return home.

Citizens of Allegheny county, if you want a man for sheriff who will always do his duty in a firm manner, and deal justly and equitably with all, vote for Colonel Robert H. Patterson on the 8th of October, and you will never have cause to regret your having cast a ballot for him.

A CAVALRYMAN.


### The Lightest Draught.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT. C. COLEMAN & SON.

### Clap-Trap and Cant.

Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the mock tonics guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will inevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catch-pennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholesome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and the shattered nerves to the diffusive agent which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of the complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation which humpugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines.


### BEETHOVEN.

**What he Did for the Orchestra.**

Into that great inert organism, the orchestra, Beethoven infused fresh life. And this fresh life threw out and developed organs of its own, the very rudiments of which had been previously unsuspected. Under the breath of his vivifying genius every member of that languid colossus leapt into movement and gave forth a cry of discovery. All things in nature seemed to have suddenly found in the vast receptacle of sounds each a voice of its own. A living idea seems to have entered into everything. It announces its presence timidly, with faltering indecision. It questions all that passes, and seems to be seeking, athwart the restless flux of intermingled harmonies, some flying point on which to settle. But it is sucked and drawn onwards, like a drowning swimmer whose saturated garment sinks and rises, trailed by the streaming flood. From every hovering echo it beseeches affirmation of its dubious fate. In all those conflicting voices, plangent, passionate intense, it finds assurance. Plaintive at first, and trembling between hope and doubt, soon it becomes epostulatory and fiercely impatient, then imperative. What conflict! what overthrow! what triumph! The whole orchestra, like the chest of an awakening giant, heaves, groans, and bursts into tremendous utterance, every word of which is articulate, but articulate only in music's mighty language.

If we could take the orchestral instruments one by one and interrogate them separately, and if they could speak to us in our language, I think they would say, "Ah, what man knew how to make us utter what we ourselves were surprised at." He bade the cavalry trumpets mingle their martial signals with the *Agnus Dei* and stimulate the agony of prayer. The horn had an "imperfection" that—choking, suffocated note produced by a man's fist thrust into the throat of it. Passages were considerately contrived for this instrument so as to mark as much as possible its constitutional defect. Beethoven developed that defect into a beauty. Our present mechanical age has invented the cornet-a-piston, and thereby extinguished one of the most beautiful notes in the orchestra. The kettle-drum—a caldron with a skin stretched over it—an instrument so primitive that a partally civilized negro would probably disdain the use of it—Beethoven filled with sullen power. Who has not shudered at these muffled significant sounds he strikes from it?—sounds sinking into immeasurable distances, as though they were the last throb of our own hearts to which immensity was listening. Even silence received from him a voice, and his orchestral music the rest between two notes is as a sigh from the abyss.—[The Fortnightly Review.

### "Out on a Tare."

The story is told of a father who was one evening teaching his little boy to recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares.

"What is a tare? Tell me, my son, what a tare is," asked the anxious parent.

"You had 'em!"

"Johnny, what do you mean?" asked the father, opening his eyes rather wide.

"Why, last week, when you didn't come home for three days," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you were on a tare."

Johnny was immediately sent to bed.

### BEN BUTLER'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

**Trouble in the West—The Democratic Party a Well Organized Body.**

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer.]

We gave, in our Sunday's edition, a second-hand and very imperfect report of an interview one of our well-known citizens had with General Ben Butler, at his rooms at the Burnet House. The report did injustice to both the distinguished visitor and the gentlemen who paid their respects to him. As General Butler is one of our prominent public men, whose position in the Grant party is such as keeps him thoroughly posted as to the real views, hopes, expectations and fears of the managers of the party, we deemed it proper to have a full and reliable report of the conversation that occurred between him and Mr. Curd. So we sent a reporter to interview Mr. Curd, with the following result. We will premise that Mr. Curd and Mr. John Jones, desiring to be introduced to General Butler, asked the favor of an introduction at the hands of Colonel Thos. Young, who declined their request. They then told him they would introduce themselves, and did so, when the following conversation took place between the General and Mr. Curd:

Mr. Gurd—"General Butler, we have called to pay our respects to you as one of the distinguished citizens of the United States."

General Butler—"Glad to see you, gentlemen. Take seats.

Mr. C.—"I believe you occupy the same apartment Mr. Greeley just vacated; you are following him pretty close."

Gen. B.—"Yes; we intend to counteract the favorable impression, if any, he may make."

Mr. C.—"How do things look East?"

General B.—"The East is all right. Vermont and Maine did the thing up well. But we have bad news from the West. Things look bad in Ohio especially. The only trouble is in the West."

Mr. C.—"Greeley's visit has had a depressing effect, enthusing the Democrats and Liberals. General Grant ought to be brought out to counteract what Greeley has done."

General B.—"No; it would be of no use. General Grant can't talk, and his coming would do more harm than good."

Mr. C.—"His presence would have an encouraging influence to enthuse our tide."

General B.—"No; no President was ever elected who went about making speeches. General Scott was beaten by Pierce, who stayed at home and made no speeches."

Mr. C.—"General Scott could not make a speech."

General B.—"He could make a better speech than General Grant. He was a pretty good speaker."

Mr. C.—"General Harrison made speeches while Mr. Van Buren remained at home."

General B.—"Oh, that was thirty years ago, and things have changed since then."

Mr. C.—"General, how are matters in Pennsylvania?"

General B.—"I think Pennsylvania is safe. I believe Simon Cameron can manage that State to make it safe;"

Mr. C.—"It is further West you think the trouble is?"

General B.—"Ohio and Indiana are the worst. Great doubts exist about Ohio, and Indiana is considered very unsafe. It looks as if Hendricks will carry Indiana, unless strong exertions are made to save it."

Mr. C.—"I think the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will determine the Presidential election."

General B.—"By no means, so far as General Grant is concerned. If Greeley loses those States he is gone up; the Liberal Republicans will stampede back into the old party. But their loss in October will not affect General Grant, as his party is a compact, solid, well-drilled body, while the Opposition are like mere undrilled militia."

Mr. C.—"The Democratic party is also a well organized body, as much so as its opponents, and has been for sixty years, and can stand defeat as well as any other."

General B.—"I know the Democratic party is a well organized body. I know it well. Nobody knows it better. The best party to vote I ever knew. It will be the Liberal Republicans who will be demoralized by defeat in October."

Mr. C.—"I notice, General, a leading editorial in this morning's *Commercial*, in relation to your speech at Carthage, about the exchange of prisoners, and ——"

Here Colonel Thos. Young put in an appearance with some friends whom he proceeded to introduce to General Butler, and so put an end to the nice little chat going on between the General and Mr Curd; who, with his friend Mr. Jones, bowed themselves out of the room. Mr. Curd in passing through the hall of the Burnet House could not help remarking to his friend Jones that he thought General Butler was not very reticent or miserly of his opinions with utter strangers.

### THIEVES.

**A Hint for Pennsylvania.**

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Grant.]

Judge Barnard, of New York, who is an able and personally popular man, has, for judicial shortcomings, not merely been removed from the Bench, but permanently disqualified from holding office.

When the State of New York shows such a disposition to redeem itself from the stain which has so long been attached to it on account of official corruption, shall Pennsylvania continue to be indifferent to her reputation? When men are put in nomination for high positions, whose characters are not above reproach, and a strong popular pressure to obtain the withdrawal of such names is unheeded or treated with scorn, the duty of voters is plain. That duty is to vindicate the good name of the State, set the politicians at defiance, and vote only for men whose integrity is unquestioned.

### England's Greatest Landlady.

The wealthiest woman in England, in point of real estate, is not Lady Burdett-Coutts—whose immense income is entirely derived from personal property and her interest in the great banking-house which bears her name—but the Honorable Mrs. Meynell-Ingram. This young lady, who is about twenty-four years of age, is the daughter of Lord Halifax, better known as Sir Charles Wood, and is probably the wealthiest of of widows. She married about two years ago, Mr. Hugo Meynell-Ingram, of Temple Newsam, in Yorkshire, and Hoar-Cross in Staffordshire, who at his death, bequeathed to her $250000 a year in land absolutely. She has no children. Speculation is already rife as to the man on whom her second choice will fall.

A GEORGIA brakeman walking on the track didn't notice an approaching freight train, which struck him, not in a vital part of his body, and knocked him twenty feet into the mud. He landed on his feet, picked up his hat, and in excited enthusiasm, shouted: "Three cheers for Greeley! Another vote saved!",


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There is no trouble about curing catarrh. It is a disease affecting the nostrils and often occasions deafness and singing noises in the head. The humors that should be carried off through the natural channels of the body are retarded and produce irritation and disease.

Those who attempt to cure it by lotions, douches, and inhalations, only drive the disease into a locality where it will do more hurt if left alone. The right way to cure it as to renovate the whole constitution.

You can do this thoroughly and completely by the steady and persevering use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which wholly and entirely purifies the blood and removes the peccant matter from the system.

If anything else is needed Dr. Keyser, at his office for the cure of chronic diseases, will tell you what to use. His treatise on chronic diseases sent free upon application or by mail at his medical office, 167 Liberty street.

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They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

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N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mwf.

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## LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars te20-d&wsw

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je256mwo

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,

vs.

H. C. Dravo.

680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first Monday of December, 1872, to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

sept26-4tw

1872. 1872. 1872.

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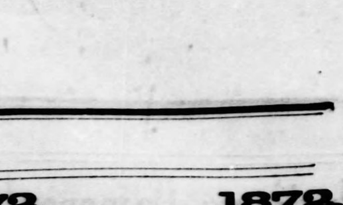

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Five Prizes of $1,000, Five Prizes of $500, Ten Prizes of $100, each in GRE:

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains. Solid and Double-plated Silver Table and Teaspoons Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O. sep2w

## $300,000!

## MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class I. to be Drawn September 30, 1872.

5,860 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

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| 1 prize of | $50,000 | 500 prizes of | $ 100 |
| 1 prize of | 12,500 | 9 prizes of | 1,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | 9 prizes of | 500 |
| 1 prize of | 7,500 | 9 prizes of | 300 |
| 4 prizes of | 5,000 | 9 prizes of | 200 |
| 4 prizes of | 2,500 | 28 prizes of | 200 |
| 20 prizes of | 1,000 | 28 prizes of | 150 |
| 20 prizes of | 500 | 180 prizes of | 100 |
| 40 prizes of | 250 | 5,000 prizes of | 50 |

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

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LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
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# HARTRANFT

## IN OUR SALOONS.

### WHISKY, WINE, BEER AND POLITICS.

### The Due-Bill Candidate's Tour Among the Drinking Houses of Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

**An Eminent Success as a "Treatist"—Giving Boys Drinks to Cheer for Him—An Infamous Proposition to a Sound Buckalew Man—Importuning Votes Over a Bar—Hartranft's Capacity for Liquids—The Affidavits and Statements of Eye Witnesses to Hartranft's Movements While Here.**

[From Pittsburgh Leader, 27th.]

When General John F. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor, was in the city last week during the sitting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, he visited a large number of the drinking saloons of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the South Side—nearly all the saloons visited being those kept by Germans—and used his personal influence with the proprietors or those whom he chanced to run across in these saloons who might not be favorable to his election, to secure the casting of their votes in his favor. General Hartranft "button-holed" men in these saloons with a bolder air than even the ward politician would do—not failing in some cases to openly ask men to vote for him, and, according to the statement of one saloon-keeper, made a most infamous proposition to him (the saloon-keeper) to secure his vote and influence, which was indignantly thrown back to the teeth of the Gubernatorial candidate. Hartranft drank at all, or nearly all these saloons—sometimes whisky, sometimes wine, and sometimes beer—to such an extent we are informed, but which we will not vouch for, that when he made that little fifteen line speech before the Soldiers' Convention, on Tuesday afternoon, he was in an exceedingly "happy" mood.

Rev. Mr. Jones, who had been in Pittsburg during the Soldiers' convention, made a statement in Beaver county that Hartranft had been going around the saloons of Pittsburgh electioneering for himself, and treating persons. Subsequently, at a public meeting at New Brighton, Mr. David Critchlow and a Mr. Eberhardt denounced the entire statement as a falsehood, and, we understand, one of the gentlemen named stated that he had been with Hartranft nearly all the time he was here, and knew the allegation to be false. Mr. Jones was greatly troubled and harrassed by this imputation upon his veracity, but he need not longer be worried, for the truth at last comes out and bears him out in the charges made by him. An allusion was made to General Hartranf's swinging around the circle of saloons in last Sunday's *Leader*, and since that time curses both loud and deep have been heaped upon our heads by the Hartranft men here, who branded our statements as without the least shadow of foundation. In order to place ourselves right upon the record and prove to our readers and the citizens at large that it was not an empty charge that we preferred, we have taken the trouble to procure the affidavits and statements of a number of persons who happened to be eye-witnesses to some of Gen. Hartranft's movements among the saloons while here.

**Hartranft Drinks Wine in a South Side Saloon.**

The first affidavit we will offer will be that of Mr. Chris. Feld, proprietor of the South Side City hotel, in East Birmingham, showing that Hartranft visited a saloon in that borough and drank wine. Here is the affidavit:

*Allegheny county, ss.*

Before me, John A. Strain, Alderman of the city of Pittsburgh and *ex-officio* justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came this day, September 25, 1872, Chistan Feld, of the borough of East Birminghom, county aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, depuses and says that on the 16th day of September, 1872, he met Gen. John F. Hartranft in the saloon called Concordia garden, in St. Clair borough, kept by F. Miersch, and that he, General Hartranft, was drinking wine with myself and others who were in the saloon with General Hartranft when I entered C. FELD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, day and year before mentioned.

JNO. A. STRAIN, Alderman.

**He Treats a Couple of Boys to do Halloing for Him.**

Next we have the affidavits of two boys—named Wm. Mack and Andrew Hirsch—each but seventeen years of age, who were treated to drinks by Hartranft in the saloon above referred to. Hartranft, when he encouraged those boys to drink, encouraged the saloon-keeper also to violate one of the laws of the State—selling liquor to minors. Mr. Hartranft cannot claim that he did not know that Mack and Hirsch were but mere boys—minors—for according to their sworn statements, he told them that he was aware that they couldn't vote for him, but they "could do some halloing for him." Here are their affidavits:

Before me, Robert E. Mercer, an alderman of East Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa., personally came Andrew Hirsch, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I live in the borrough of East Birmingham with my parents; believe myself to be under seventeen years of age; that about the 16th day of this month I was at Concordia Garden, in this borough, a place where lager beer, ale, wine, whisky and other liquors are retailed; that I there at that time drank wine which I believe was paid for by Mr. John F. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, shook hands with me and said: "I know you can't do anything else for me, but you can do a little halloing," or words to that effect. ANDREW HIRSCH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of September, 1872

ROBERT E. MERCER, Alderman.

Before me, Robert E. Mercer, an alderman of East Birmingham, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, came personally, William Mack, who, being duly sworn, doth dispose and say: I live in the borough of Ormsby, with my mother. I believe myself to be under the age of seventeen (17) years; that about the 16th day of this month, I was at Concordia garden, in the borough of East Birmingham, a place where lager beer, ale, wine, whisky and other liquors are retailed, and that I there and then drank of wine which I believe to have been paid for by Mr. John F. Hartranft, or some of the party then accompanying him, the wine being placed on the table for the use of all who choose to drink of it; that Mr. John F. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, shook hands with me, there and then, and said: "I know if you can't do anything else, you can do hallowing for me," or words to that effect.

WILLIAM MACK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of September, 1872.

ROBERT E. MERCER, Alderman.

So much for Mr. Hartranft's movements on the South Side. Now, for our own city proper.

**Hartranft's Liquid Capacity—Three Whiskies in a Few Minutes.**

A lad named Henry Seeger says he saw Gen. Hartranft take three drinks of whisky within a very short time at John Ostermater's saloon on Penn street. The following is a part of the conversation between the youth, Seeger, and a *Leader* reporter:

Reporter—What di l you say he drank?

Seeger—Whisky.

Rep.—How do you know it was whisky? It might have been either wine or water.

S.—No, it wasn't wine or water. I know what whisky looks like when I see it, and it was whisky that he took. Besides, if I hadn't seen the liquor I'd know, for the bottle was marked "whisky."

Rep.—Who else drank there then?

S.—They were strangers; I didn't know any of them but that Jew pawnbroker.

Rep.—Perhaps Hartranft was not one of the party at all, and you mistook some one else for him?

S.—No, I didn't mstake him; it was General Hartranft.

Rep.—But how do you know? Did you know him before you saw him there?

S.—No; but I wanted to see him, and when I saw him get out of the barouche I ran in there, and the Jew came in and Ostermaier introduced him to General Hartranft, and I knew him that way.

Rep.—Perhaps he didn't say Hartranft. It might have been somebody else.

S.—I tell you he did say Hartranft.

Rep.—How long did they stay there?

S.—I don't know; they were there when I left.

Rep.—How long were you in there?

S.—Only a little while. I just took a good look at him and came out.

Rep.—How often did they drink while you were in there?

S.—I saw General Hartranft take three drinks of whisky, I tell you.

Rep.—And you were in there only a short time?

S.—Yes, just a little while.

**The General in Diamond Alley.**

Here is another:

"Personally appeared before me, Samuel McMasters, Esq., an Alderman in and for the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, John B. Timmony, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that on the 27th day of September, 1872, one Peter Gallisath, bartender at the house of Bardelie Gallisath, situate on Diamond street, city of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania, did tell this deponent that Gen. John F. Hartranft did visit and drink wine at the house of said Bardelie Gallisath, twice on Monday, September 16, 1872, and once on Tuesday, September 17, 1872

JOHN B. TIMMONY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1872.

SAMEUL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

**An Infamous Proposition—A Pardon for a Vote.**

Now comes a most infamous proposition made by Hartranft to Mr. Feld, which met, as it deserved, with a severe rebuke from the party to whom it was made. It was an intimation that should Field ever be convicted of a crime, and he (Hartranft) was Governor, he would pardon him—all provided, of course, that Feld should give his vote and influence to him (Hartranft), which, however, he didn't propose to do by any means. Here is the evidence:

W. D. Moore, Esq., and Colonel Samuel McKelvy state that on Wednesday of the present week they were told by Chris. Feld, proprietor of the South Side City Hotel, that one day last week, during the sitting of the Soldier's Convention, he went into the Concordia Garden, East Birmingham; some Germans present offered him a chair and told him to sit down; then they introduced him to Gen. Hartranft; the Germans told Hartranft that Feld was a Democrat; Hartranft then asked him (Feld) if he was going to support him. Feld said, "No; I am going to vote for Buckalew." Hartranft then said to Feld, "*Now, suppose you were guilty of a crime, tried and convicted, I would have the pardoning power and would pardon you.*" To this Feld replied that "if he was tried and convicted of a crime, justly, that he ought *not* to be pardoned."

**The Tour in Allegheny—A Saloon-Keeper Gives Mr. H. Some Plain Talk.**

And now for the movements of the due-bill candidate in Allegheny. It is alleged that in his tour through Allegheny City he was accompanied by Bob Mackey and Col. Gerst. One place they visited was the Gambrinus saloon, on East Ohio street, kept by a German named Anton Briegel. Hartranft was taken into the establishment and introduced to the proprietor, when the following conversation in effect took place between them:

Hartranft—I suppose you are going to vote for me this fall?

Briegel—No, py tam, I no votes for you.

Hartranft—What is the reason you cannot vote for me?

Briegel—You was too tarn pig a partner mit dat Yerkes.

Hartranft—Well, let us take a glass of beer, and talk it over.

Briegel—Yaw; I drinks mit you and you drinks mit me.

They drank the beer together and some further conversation ensued between them, during which Briegel told Hartranft that he paid taxes in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, and he did not like the way in which it was squanded by the State officials.

One of our reporters visited Briegel in order to obtain from him his conversation with Hartranft, but he refused to say a word in regard to it, and declined to give any information whatever—the inference being that he was afraid of it injuring his business. However, our reporter repeated to him a portion of the conversation that it is alleged took place between himself and Hartranft, and asked him whether it was true or not, when he most emphatically declined to give either an affirmative or negative answer, and threatened, in case it was published, to enter suit against the *Leader*, and also intimated personal violence to our reporter.

The dialogue that is given above was repeated by Mr. Briegel with much gusto and great eclat to a number of his acquaintances, and from one of them we obtained it, and have the names of others who heard it. The fact that Briegel would not deny to our representative that the foregoing colloquy occurred between himself and General Hartranft is inferential proof of its correctness.

And General Hartranft not only visited the Gambrinus saloon of, Anton Briegel, but he swung round nearly the whole circle of beer-halls and gardens in the district known as "Dutchtown," and personally chin-wacked the bar-keepers and proprietors, and asked that their votes might be cast for him.

The above we think is sufficient evidence of the fact that Gen. Hartranft *did* visit saloons in the two cities and vicinity for electioneering purposes—that he drank numerously and almost all kinds of drinks—whisky, wine and beer—that he even encouraged boys to drink liquor and adopted means that the ward politician would scarcely resort to to secure votes, let alone a man holding the responsible position of Auditor General of the State and a candidate for the high office of Governor of this great Commonwealth.

**The Gubernatorial Candidate Forgets to Liquidate a Little "William" for Drinks.**

A correspondent in this morning's POST tells another incident connected with Hartranft's visit to the South Side. Here is the communication:

EDITORS OF THE POST:—While General Hartranft was rambling around the two cities among the beer halls, he called at the house of Mr. Schaffer, on the South Side. Having been informed that that landlord was all right, and believing he could make a good point, he ordered drinks without regard to cost, but owing to other engagements Mr. Hartranft had not time to settle the little "william" with Mr. Schaffer, which amounted to some fifteen dollars.

Mr. Schaffer is going to apply to the managers of the National Republican one-sided Soldiers' Convention, hoping that as they could get money enough to pay all the other bills, they will also pay him.

**What the Religious Press Had to Say of the Matter.**

Even our local religious press, which makes it a rule to eschew everything pertaining to politics, is moved to express itself over the conduct of this Gubernatorial candidate while in our city. Hear the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week:

Certainly General Hartranft had a heavy enough load, in the estimation of the people of the people of Pittsburgh, to carry, without adding to it the impropriety of visiting the lager beer saloons here, in order to secure votes. He undoubtedly did do this, and thereby disgusted not only many earnest Republicans, but the public generally. For a candidate for the high office of Governor of the State to stoop to this means of securing favor, is not degrading to him, but it is also bad policy in the eyes of the community.

For all the above evidence we think we are fully substantiated in the charges made by us in last Sunday's *Leader*, and we leave the subject for careful thought among all the honest thinking voters.

# The Liars Exposed.

## BUCKALEW AND THE SOLDIERS.

## HIS VOTES IN THE SENATE.

### Honest Men, Look at the Record as Taken From the Official Reports.

As the thieving organs of the Treasury ring are again printing their stale slanders on Mr. Buckalew in relation to his record in regard to the soldiers, we reproduce the following in regard to his position on the question of

**Bounties and Increased Pay to Soldiers:**

December 22d, 1883, bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounties to soldiers. *This was advocated and voted for by Mr. Buckalew.* During the discussion of the bill, an amendment was offered by a Republican Senator, reducing the bounty from $300 to $100. Mr. Buckalew voted against the amendment. Pending discussion on the 22d of April, 1864, an amendment was offered by Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, increasing the pay of soldiers 50 per cent. This did not pass, though Mr. Buckalew voted for it. May 16, 1864, another amendment was offered and adopted, which increased the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 per month. Mr. Buckalew voted for this. May 17, 1864, still another amendment was offered to pay the soldiers in gold; and though it was rejected, *Mr. Buckalew voted for it.*

What more could he have done to befriend the soldiers? First he votes for $20,000,000 to pay bounties; then against reducing the bounty from $300 to $100; then to increase the pay of private soldiers from $13 to $16 per month, and to pay non-commissioned officers $34 per month, and finally to pay the soldiers in gold. The difference between the tax-paying, self-sacrificing patriot, and the army contractors, who fattened upon their hard bargains with, and stealings from the government, was that he put money in the pockets of the soldiers, and they put it in their own.

See Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe*, under the date of the introduction of the aforesaid bill and its several amendments.

The bondholder received his pay in *gold*, why *was it refused the soldier?*

## CRIME.

**A Shocking Murder.**

CHICAGO, September 28.—A horrid murder was committed on Thursday night at a house of ill-fame on an island on the Mississippi river, between Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Illinois. Joe O'Neil, brother of the proprietor of the house, and a notorious villian, attacked Hiram Rexford with a dirk, and stabbed him several times, ending the bloody work by chopping his head off with an axe. O'Neil was arrested yesterday forenoon at Fulton, and taken to jail.

**Laura Fair's Trial.**

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—The Fair trial has been concluded. An immense crowd assembled in and about the Court Room to hear the closing argument for the defense by N. Green Curtis. At the conclusion of his powerful effort Judge Reardon delivered the charge. At a quarter of five the jury retired.

LONDON, September 26.—The cyclone which passed over eastern Bengal on the 20th inst., did great damage in Serajgunge where the jute crops was almost destroyed.

# The Ring Villainies.

QUITE a large number of merchants and others assembled at the county committee rooms last evening to listen to Dr. Paine, of Philadelphia, on the treasury thieves, and examine the original documents in regard to Hartranft, Mackey and others.

The meeting was organized by calling upon Mr. John Dunwoody to preside.

Dr. Paine was introduced, and at once commenced to produce the facts in the case.

**Dr. Paine's Speech.**

He said he did not intend to make a speech but rather have a simple talk, in which he would produce documents implicating State officials with malfeasance in office, and how he came into possession of said documents. Last August a year ago he was called upon by a friend of George O. Evans, who desired that he become one of his bondsmen. The doctor went to Harrisburg, saw Evans, and agreed to go on the bail bond, provided Evans would place in the doctor's hands certain documentary proofs that Evans declared he had, which was accordingly done.

Among the papers delivered to the Doctor by Evans was a

**Contract Between Evans and Hartranft,** in which a blank was left in regard to Evans' commission for collecting the war loans, and Evans stated that the blank was left. He (Evans) did not know how much the expenses would be, and they did not know how much there would be to divide.

Mackey swore that Evans was indebted to the State to the amount of $450,000. Evans stated that this affidavit of Mackey's was for the purpose of accounting for a deficiency to the State, which otherwise Mackey would have to make good, and that

**The Real Deficiency**

was one million one hundred thousand dollars. Evans was soon after brought out of prison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Judge decided that his (Evans') deficiency did not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, which left Mackey three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to make up. The Doctor said he made this upon the authority of Evans.

The Doctor said he had no bad feelings toward Mackey, as personally he had always been treated kindly by him—that he was dealing with the State Treasurer.

**Swoope.**

The Doctor then paid his attention to the lying and malicious statements of Grant's U. S. Attorney, Butcher Swoope. He proved him to be what he alleged he said he was by official documents. He said that Swoope had two very bad criminals to defend, one was Hartranft, Auditor, General, the other Mara, the murderer. In each case Swoope found it exceedingly difficult. The Doctor here opened his package of letters and documents, the first read was "Wee" Kemble's "addition, division, and silence" letter to "Dear Titian," which has frequently appeared in these columns.

He next produced the original affidavit of Yerkes in regard to Hartranft and Mackey

**Speculating With the State Funds.**

purchasing State bonds and turning them over to the State at an advance, which has also appeared in these columns.

Yerkes, in accordance with his agreement with the Doctor, brought the affidavit to him and stated that although it did not contain an account of all their transactions it was amply sufficient to show the nature of them.

Swoope has been in Philadelphia, and the Doctor has information to the effect that Swoope has manufactured a statement purporting to come from Yerkes denying the untruthfulness of said affidavits, all of which he believes to be the artifice and ingenuity of an able attorney.

He next alluded to the Yerkes failure being brought about by the large amount of stock he was carrying for Hartranft and Mackey.

The original of

**Mackey's Cheque**

for twenty thousand dollars was then exhibited. He stated that Yerkes informed him that the cheque was given for borrowed money to buy his election to the State Treasuryship. In further proof of this, an extract from Yerkes' books was shown, as follows:

1871. folio 347

Aug. 5. cash. Cr. for bills receivable by R. W. Mackey for his note of.....$20,000

Next page 348

R. M Mackey, State Treasurer, Dr. to cash for draft on the Commonwealth.....$20,000

**Those Resolutions.**

Dr. Paine tried to have introduced into the House a joint resolution inquiring into the conduct of the Auditor General and State Treasurer. This was defeated by Mr. Mackey running down the aisle tapping the Speaker Elliot on the leg and procuring an adjournment of the House.

**The Affidavits.**

When the authenticity of the affidavit of Yerkes was questioned, the Doctor took Dr. Seltzer to Alderman W. W. Dougherty in Walnut street, Philadelphia, and presenting the affidavits said:

How about these affidavits—are they genuine?

To which the Alderman said he had but one answer to make, and that he had already made to many applicants, and that was that Yerkes appeared before him and swore that the contents were, to the best of his knowledge, true. The Alderman said he knew Yerkes well, and had done business for him for years.

**Some of the Stealings.**

On the 5th of October, 1871, Yerkes sent by express to Harrisburg to Mackey, $5,000 part of the profits of interest on deposit of State funds and the sale of State bonds. This Mackey has not, will not, and dare not deny.

On the 29th of April, 1871, nine thousand dollars were divided between Hartranft, Mackey and Yerkes, the proceeds of the profits on the sale of $221,000 of State bonds.

**The Stock Gambler.**

The Doctor next exhibited the accounts of Hartranft with Yerkes showing transactions to the amount of over two millions of dollars in stocks, which Yerkes stated to him were carried with the funds of the Commonwealth furnished by the State Treasurer.

**The Widows and Orphans' Fund.**

The Doctor then referred to Hartranft borrowing money from Pension Agent Calhoun, which caused the latter's suspension and disgrace. The speaker spoke highly of Major Calhoun, who was deceived and defrauded by John F. Hartranft.

**Influence of the Ring.**

The doctor proposed to deliver a lecture in Philadelphia, to criticise the conduct of the State officials, took an advertisement to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which that paper refused to print. When the proprietor was called upon to explain he said he would not print it for one thousand dollars a line. The inference may be inferred.

**The Infamous Libel Law.**

The Doctor visited the *Age* office and offered the papers in the Evans-Hartranft-Mackey case to Col. Biddle for publication before they appeared in the N. Y. *Sun*. While the Colonel was anxious to publish the damning evidence against the ring, he did not feel like butting against the infamous libel law.

**About Diplomas.**

The diploma business was referred to in which it was shown how the bogus diploma job was arranged by Hartranft and Mackey to invalidate the Doctor's testimony, but to this we have not the room to refer to at length at this writing, but will take early occasion so to do. He will speak from the "Battery" this evening, and in the meantime, persons desirous of examining the documents should call at the Democratic Headquarters.

At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for Dr. Paine.

# THE LAST AGONY.

## DEATH-THROBS OF THE RING.

### How Curtin's Thunderbolt is Received Throughout the State—Consternation of the Thieves.

[Cor. of the Philadelphia Press.]

HARRISBURG, September 24.—Had a fragment of a star, a portion of a comet struck or fallen to the earth, or any other stupendous result carrying with it a startling effect occurred, it could not have created more consternation here than did *The Press* to-day containing Gov. Curtin's letter announcing his opposition to the ring candidates for State officers on the Republican ticket. For weeks the *Telegraph* newspaper, Cameron's personal organ, has been beslabbering Curtin with fulsome adulation, expecting in this manner to ward off the blow which his opposition to the Republican State ticket would inflict, and it is not difficult to divine what will be the course of the Ring towards the War Governor. General Cameron was always jealous of Governor Curtin's superior attainments, and regarded his power with peculiar abhorrence. Of course he will denounce his independent course as a defection which amounts to recreancy, and expect to counteract the influence of his letter to Colonel McClure by charging that Curtin has become false to Republican principles. But this will be a failure, because the people fully understand the situation and appreciate the motives which prompted the ex-Governor to adopt his present position. His letter will have a powerful influence on the public mind, not so much now in changing votes from Hartranft to Buckalew as in strengthening the determination of the people to defeat the Cameron Treasury Ring. The work to accomplish this absolutely necessary result was done before Curtin reached the country; nevertheless, his hearty co-operation with the Reformers is rendered in time to vindicate his own fair fame and add to the lustre of the victory which right is sure to achieve over wrong. All over the northern and central part of this State, in this region, among the yeomanry of Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lancaster, and Chester Counties, and, in fact, in every part of the State where Curtin's epistle can be circulated and read, it will have the effect I have described.

To show you how deep a game the Cameron Treasury Ring is playing, I recite the following facts, for which I can vouch The other day, on the streets of Lancaster Mr. George Brubaker, ex-prosecuting attorney of Lancaster county and a Republican well known, emphatically declared that John A. Hiestand, and other Federal office-holders in the county, had presented a game to trade off Hartranft for votes for the Republican candidates there for the Legislature, because these candidates, including Senator Warfel, are pledged to vote for Cameron for Senator. This is a characteristic game and has about it all the peculiarity of Ring operations. Rest assured that Hartranft will now be sacrificed wherever a vote can be secured for Cameron's re-election to the Senate, which is after all the great object in view, and which will be pushed, though it requires the defeat of every man on the Republican State ticket. The state of the case in Lancaster county is the state of the case all over the State. For instance, in Dauphin county we have an independent ticket, on which is the name of Jacob B. Bomberger for the Assembly. He has been a life-long opponent of Cameron, and will be elected. To counteract this General Cameron is reported to have proposed to Mr. William Dougherty, a young and influential Democrat of this city, to come out in opposition to Bomberger, and he (Cameron) would insure his (Dougherty's) election. You can judge from this that the Ring only fights for *self*. That is their god, and to this idol they sacrifice all other interests.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Democracy vs. Anarchy.**

NEW YORK, September 28.—A Berlin letter says that during the reception of the late Imperial party, eight persons were suffocated and trampled to death in one night. Fifteen more were mortally wounded. The mounted police charged the masses at the time with drawn sabres.

**Gambetta On the Stump.**

Gambetta, in his speech at Grenoble, severely criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting the public celebrations of the anniversary of the first Republic. He also attacked the Bonapartists and the National Assembly, but advocated the return of the seat of government to Paris.

**Garibaldi on Alabama Arbitration.**

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Gen. Garibaldi, in his letter to the President of the International Peace Congress, at Geneva, Switzerland, alludes to the settlement of the Alabama Claims controversy by peaceful means, and heartily approves this sublime idea of solving international disputes.

**Poor Carlotta Better.**

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The health of the ex-Empress Carlotta is improving.

**Obituary.**

BERLIN, September 28.—The remains of Princess Hohenlohe, who died on Wednesday last, were interred to-day.

**Appointed.**

King Ludnig has appointed Herr Von Berr, Minister of Finance for Bavaria.

**Protest.**

GENEVA, September 28.—The Roman Catholics of Geneva have protested against the removal of priest Mermillod by the Swiss Government.

# THE REGISTRY LAW.

## HOW TO VOTE IF NOT REGISTERED.

### A Word to the Naturalized, the Laboring Men and Others.

*To the Democratic and Liberal Republican Voters of Western Pennsylvania:*

In the synopsis of the Registry Law printed some days ago was purposely omitted any reference to the provisions in said Law, by which persons may vote, although their names do not appear upon the list. This omission was for the purpose of inducing all to be registered, in order to save them from trouble, and from the possibility of losing their votes.

But it may appear that by some fraud or criminal neglect your name is omitted from the Registry List. Understand that this will *not deprive you of your vote.*

YOU CAN VOTE ALTHOUGH NOT REGISTERED.

but it is required, if not registered, that the voter make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born, and that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved in the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affidavit shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none. In addition to this, you must prove by the printed or written affidavit of some qualified voter in your district your precise residence in that district for at least ten days next preceding the election.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

*Naturalized citizens, in addition to all this,* must state in their affidavits when, where, and by what court they were naturalized, and *must produce their papers.*"

The necessary blanks for making these affidavits should be furnished to you by the election officers, upon your request should they refuse, prepare them yourselves, embodying all the essential facts; and the election officers *are bound to receive your vote.*

Persons between 21 and 22 years old *may vote on age* as heretofore, without payment of tax, whether registered or not.

*Let no Democrat or Liberal Republican be deterred from voting by the provisions of this act.* EVERY MAN WHO COULD VOTE PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE REGISTRY LAW, MAY STILL VOTE.

The law was intended to place so many obstacles in the way of the *naturalized citizens* as to disgust them and keep them from the polls. The Radical party which passed the law, looks upon this class of our citizens with contempt; and hedges them about with requirements bristling with suspicion. So too this Radical party, would degrade, and humiliate the laboring men, whether native born naturalized by requiring them to mark the name of their *employer* opposite their own on the registry This attempt to create an appearance of vassalage, or to indicate that laboring men have *masters or owners on Election Day* is one of the most infamous features of this disgraceful law. *Naturalized citizens and all laboring men assert your manhood! Resent this insult.* Comply with the law in order to secure its repeal by voting the Democratic and Liberal-Republican ticket.

You may be challenged, although regularly registered. In that case the same proof must be made as was required under the old Election laws. Be prepared! Take with you to the polls your tax receipts, your Naturalization Papers, and a friend who knows your residence.

*You have the right to challenge. See that you use it!*

Mark every name on the list that you do not know, and challenge every unknown person, whether registered or not, who presents himself to vote.

Do not be intimidated! This is your right and duty. Stand firmly and boldly all day at the polls. Let no illegal or doubtful votes be cast; see that every Democrat votes, and a decisive and glorious result will award your labors.

## CASUALTIES.

**Barge Wrecked on Lake Erie—The Captain and Crew Supposed to be Lost.**

BUFFALO, September 26.—The old barge Iron City, with a cargo of oil from Cleveland this city, foundered and sunk last night near Sturgeon Bay, eighteen miles from here. As she had no small boat, it is supposed that her captain, Richard C. Gunning, of this city, and one woman and four men were drowned. The barge was in tow of the tug Metis, and when near Point Albans the line parted. Neither tug nor barge having a small boat, it was impossible on account of high wind, to get another line to her tug, came to Buffalo, supposing that the barge would cast anchor. This morning the latter was found a total wreck. The cargo and vessel were valued at $36,000. Insured.

**Fearful Explosion.**

NEW YORK, September 26.—An explosion occurred in Wallabout oil works, Brooklyn, yesterday, caused, it is believed, by a leak in a pipe. The whole works were speedily enveloped in flames, and at a late hour in the afternoon were still burning, a large quantity of oil being on fire. Henry Van Stades, the engineer, and Owen Kelly, a laborer, were seriously injured, and narrowly escaped being roasted alive. The loss is $12,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 26.—The funeral of the late Djemil Pasha took place to-day. An aid-de-camp of the Sultan has been dispatched as a special messenger to Egypt to present to the Viceroy a firman sanctioning his title of Khedive and making it hereditary.

## GIVES IT UP.

**Grant's Home Organ Says Hartranft Will Be Defeated.**

(From Forney's Press.)

Significant indeed is the dispatch from Washington, printed in another part of this journal. It embodies an editorial article from the Washington *Star*, a Republican journal, printed under the shadow of the White House. It admits that Hartranft's defeat is inevitable, and it divorces the cause of the Republican party and of President Grant from the sinking fortunes of the Pennsylvania Treasury Ring. It tells the people of the country that we have from the first declared—that the overthrow of Hartranft and Allen is in nowise to be accepted as a Republican reverse, and that the true test of party strength in this State this fall will be the vote for the candidates for Supreme Judge and Congressmen-at-large. We are glad that a true comprehension of the state of affairs in Pennsylvania has at last dawned in Washington, and that its independent and conscientious citizens—those for whom the party lash has lost its sting—are no longer to be told that the success of Republicanism is dependent upon the perpetuation of the most odious rule that ever oppressed an American community; that to do good they must sanction evil, and that the election of a Republican President in the nation can only be accomplished by the shame of our State. The Treasury Ring, the corruptionists at Harrisburg, and the organized system of fraud in Philadelphia must be overthrown by the votes of Republicans and the friends of President Grant. The honor of so great a triumph must not be left to any organization. It will be the victory of the people of the State—of the aroused morality and intelligence of the Commonwealth.

## SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

**Appointments in the U. S. Court.**

The following are the names of the gentlemen for both parties who were appointed by the U. S. Court on Saturday last:

| WARD. | DEMOCRATIC. | REPUBLICAN. |
|---|---|---|
| **Pittsburgh.** | | |
| First | M F Cassaday | Wm B Hunter |
| Second | C C Taylor | Dr A Arthurs |
| Third | H S Floyd | David Sims |
| Fourth | Joseph O'Brien | W A Herron |
| Fifth | J H Callahan | W M De Camp |
| Sixth | U Stewart | Joseph Coopey |
| Seventh | Henry H Smith | James Onslow |
| Eighth | John Coyle | Wm H Gleim |
| Ninth | Peter Zern | James Taylor |
| Tenth | John Grant | David Beck |
| Eleventh | A Barbin | Jos W Lewis |
| Twelfth, 1 p | S C Rafferty | J B Nobbs |
| Twelfth, 2 p | I A Carlin | W Johnston |
| Thirteenth, 1 p | R G Atkinson | C P Duff |
| Thirteenth, 2 p | S Musgrove | T H Dickson |
| Fourteenth | Peter Connelly | C L Magee |
| Fifteenth | P Weissenberger | John H Kerr |
| Sixteenth, 1 p | John J Torley | Dr W M Kern |
| Sixteenth, 2 p | Jas S Devlin | A B Beal |
| Seventeenth | D C McCormick | Joseph Mitchell |
| Eighteenth | N P Sawyer | C W Lewis |
| Nineteenth | Robt Q Whitten | John Beecher |
| Twentieth | Jas F Ritchart | W H Dennison |
| Twenty-first, 1 p | Wm F Stewart | W P Miller |
| Twenty-first, 2 p | H Gallaghan | Henry Shade |
| Twenty-second | W C Kerr | H A Collier |
| Twenty-third | Dr C Evans | Geo T Oliver |
| **Allegheny.** | | |
| First | T BSwearingen | S C Schoyer |
| Second | Jas J Ellis | W P Price |
| Third, 1st pct. | C P Whiston | John Holmes |
| Third, 2d pct. | Jas Stewart | John H Mayer |
| Fourth, 1st pct. | P H Winston | Jas Brown |
| Fourth, 2d pct. | John Fitzel | L Walters, Jr |
| Fifth | G W Motherel | Christ Hoch |
| Sixth | Dr W n Cracken | W B Ross |
| Seventh | Jno Lofink | R Henderson |
| Eighth | Jesse Sutton | Jas F Eggers |
| Ninth | Wm Tosh, Jr | O J Herrington |
| **Boroughs.** | | |
| Allentown | Joseph Allen | David Scarem |
| Bellevue | Thos Williams | Col J Snodgrass |
| Birmingh'm, 1 p | F A Geifel | Jas McDonald |
| Birmingh'm, 2 p | Levi strickle | Robt Scott |
| Braddocks | Alex Law | Jos Petty, Sr |
| Elizabeth | Jno Patterson | R B Abraham |
| E Birm'gm, 1 p | Edw Hogan | Henry Chess |
| E Birm'gm, 2 p | Harrison Estep | R B Brown |
| Etna | Ed Eichenlaub | Jno A McQuade |
| Monongahela | Pat Loughran | Nathan Brokaw |
| Mt Washington | Wm Elgie | H B Smithson |
| McKeesport | Jas E Ryan | P D Marsh |
| Millvale | Jas C Jackson | M L Johnston |
| Chartiers | | Peter Weibert |
| Mansfield | | J McCullough |
| Ormsby | Edw McTiernan | R C Dalzell |
| Sewickley | D. Reisenger | B.C. Christy |
| Sharpsburg | Wm. Smith | W. A. Lewis |
| South Pittsburgh | John Reily | W. H. Barker |
| St. Clair | James Salvalin | August Ammon |
| Temperanceville | J. C. Swearer | Adam Weaver |
| Tarentum | James Borland | James Dickey |
| Union | Joseph Rogers | Parke M'Kee |
| Verona | | Isaac Morley |
| West Pittsburgh | Patrek Foley | Wm. Ream, Sr |
| West Elizabeth | Thomas White | W. Vance |
| **Townships.** | | |
| Baldwin, 1st pr. | W Franey | Jno Redman |
| Baldwin, 2d p | S Cooley | C H Johnson |
| Chartiers | S C Sawyer | Geo Abel |
| Crescent | Jno Shrodes | Jno Hamilton |
| East Deer | P Hutchinson | Arch Pillow |
| Elizabeth, 1st p | A McGinley | W P Sprague |
| Elizabeth, 2d p | David Lloyd | Jno K Graham |
| Elizabeth, 3d p | John Painter | Wm L Douglass |
| Elizabeth, 4th p | Daniel Ewing | Frank Patterson |
| Fawcett | Silas Irwin | Geo Dickson |
| Findlay | John Mater | A Barnes |
| Franklin | D T Evans | Isaac Neeley |
| Forward | R McKinney | W Caldwell |
| Hampton | R Hampton | J A Herron |
| Harrison | J McWilliams | P S C Hough |
| Indiana, 1st p | Thos Brown | W W Shaw |
| Indiana, 2d p | Isaac Hart | J Armstrong |
| Jefferson | R Blackburn | A D Foster |
| Kilbuck, 1st p | Noah Shaffer | J S Robb |
| Kilbuck, 2d pct. | Minas Tindle | Jno. H. Mueller |
| Leet | Joseph H. Davis | Wm. Neeley |
| Lower St. Clair | John Conrad | Wm. Cowan |
| Lincoln | Joel Bodle | L. Edmundson |
| Mifflin | T. J. Patterson | H. F. Morton |
| Moon | | J. F. Ferree |
| Marshal | George Wannen | Geo. Neeley |
| McCandless | Thomas Keown | Wm. Grimbs |
| McClure | R. H. Kerr | Wm. G. Stubbs |
| Neville | John Bridgton | Jas. Dickson |
| North End | W. B. Carr | Richd Thomas |
| North Fayette | J. C. Ewing | Sam'l Dickson |
| Ohio | James O'Neil | Davidson Duff |
| Plum | J. A. Connor | J. M. McClung |
| Penn | Fancis Wilson | Henry Snively |
| Pine | Patrick Foy | A. S. McCord |
| Patton | Jas. Ginley | John Scott |
| Richland | Charles Gibson | Rich. Morrow |
| Reserve | L. Mutzig | W. H. Stimple |
| Ross, 1 p | R. G. Rolhouse | William Ray |
| Ross, 2 p | John T. Rogers | John Blair, Jr. |
| Robinson, 1 p | Patrick Kenly | Wm Hill |
| Robinson, 2 p | John Norrison | Jas Walker |
| Shaler, 1 p | Geo Boland | Wm Seibert |
| Shaler, 2 p | J N Bryan | I W De Haven |
| Snowden | Herman Handel | Joseph Miller |
| South Fayette | Wm Nicholson | Robert Boice |
| Sewickley | Joseph Davis | W R Hamilton |
| Scott, 1 p | F McCabe | J B Glenn |
| Scott, 2 p | R S Williams | T L Gamble |
| Stowe | R R Guthrie | R F Gibson |
| Union | I C N McMunn | F C Negley |
| Upper St Clair | D P Bonner | W T Fife |
| West Deer | Alex Hughes | S G McAllister |
| Wilkins, 1 p | J B Lourbe | J McKelvey |
| Wilkins, 2 p | Wm Spielman | James Scott |

The above named Supervisors are desired to call on Commissioner Gamble, at the United States Court room, as soon as possible to receive instructions, get their commissions and be sworn in.

## Wilson's Refusal to Ride with Cameron and Hartranft.

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that the Radical candidate for Vice President, Henry Wilson, declined to ride in the same car with Cameron and Hartranft. The Titusville *Courier* says:

The *Herald* yesterday morning attempted in a very feeble manner to explain away the refusal of General Wilson to ride upon the same train with Cameron and Hartranft from Titusville to Corry on Friday last after the meeting here. Now, the *Herald* knows perfectly well that every word we published on Monday upon the subject is perfectly true. It knows, too, that on Saturday last Wilson's aversion to Cameron and Hartranft was the subject of common talk among the prominent members of its own party in this city. We have no doubt that the *Herald* knows that Mr. Wilson declared, while waiting at Stewart's switch, that he would go through to Corry on foot rather than ride upon the special which was carrying Cameron and Hartranft. If the *Herald* alone knew the above facts, it might do better to deny them. But to deny a matter of such notoriety as the shaking off, or the attempt by Wilson to shake off, Cameron's party, is unmeasurably silly. Wilson could not fail to have perceived the unpopularity of both Cameron and Hartranft.

## IMPORTANT.

**Duties of United States Supervisors' Unlimited Powers—Heavy Penalties.**

The impression in some quarters that the duties of the United States Supervisors are confined to the couning and supervising of the Congressional vote. A careful examination of the law shows that this view is incorrect, as will be seen from the appended extracts. The Supervisors have full power over ballots cast in every box.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS.

1. Attend to the registration at all times.
2. Challenge any person offering to register.
3. Make, if required by United States Supervisor, a certificate of any fraud at elections.
4. Sign the registry list, every page of it, or any copy of it.
5. To attend at all *times* during an election for Member of Congress, to counting the votes.
6. Challenge any vote offered of which they may have any doubt.
7. To remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open.
8. To be present and witness the count of each box.
9. To see that the proper certificates are made.
10. To personally inspect and scrutinize from time to time, and at all times the way in which the voting is done, and the tally list is kept.
11. To personally inspect and scrutinize, count and canvass each and every ballot whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found.
12. To take any position which they may deem most convenient for performing their duties, be it either in front or behind the ballot box, and to see that the certificates are all properly signed.
13. For interfering in any way with the duties of the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties, a fine of three thousand dollars and imprisonment three years, any law in any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**The Nomination in the Twenty Third District—Ex-Governor Johnson Seriously Ill—Capt. Wm. J. Kountz the Nominee.**

The following has been handed us for publication:

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held on Wednesday, October 2d., the following resolution, offered by Mr. John B. Guthrie, was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That in consequence of the dangerous illness of Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, as communicated by his son-in-law, Col. McCandless, Ex-Governor Johnston's name be withdrawn as a candidate in the Twenty-third district, and that the name of William J. Kountz, be substituted therefor.

**Puddler Killed.**

At an early hour yesterday morning a man named John Montgomery, a resident of Girty's Run, was discovered in a dying condition near Herr's Station, on the West Penn Railroad. The injured man was carried to the rolling mill at the mouth of the Run, and medical aid summoned, but he died about four o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased had participated in the torchlight demonstration in Allegheny last night, and as the train had departed he started to walk to his home near the rolling mill. It is supposed that while walking along the track he was struck by a shifting engine which passed up the road between eleven and twelve o'clock. When found his arm was terribly mutilated, and bruises and contusions were found on different parts of the body. The deceased was a puddler by occupation, and worked in the rolling mill at Girty's. He was twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and two children. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

THE following is a report of the operations of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of September:

| | Delivered. | Collected |
|---|---|---|
| Letters | 141,402 | 89,261 |
| Drops | 18,260 | 17,399 |
| Papers | 49,900 | 7,169 |
| Total | 198,58 | 123,729 |

**Rough Skin**

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

## THE PENALTY.

**Bogus Voters Beware.**

For the benefit of those who may be disposed to try "colonizing" "voting early and often" or anything of that sort, we append the law on the subject in this State:

PURDON ON ELECTIONS.

SECTION 2. If any person not a citizen of this commonwealth shall vote, or attempt to vote at any special, general, or presidential election held in this commonwealth, he shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not less than two, nor more than five years.

SECTION 3. If any person shall through solicitation, invitation, device, persuade or prevail on any person not a citizen of this commonwealth, to vote, or attempt to vote, at any special, general or presidential election of this commonwealth; or shall by any means aid, encourage or abet any such attempt, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not less than two, nor more than five years.

**Chapped Hands**

and face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

**Hazzard & Caswell's**

*Cod Liver Oil* is the best.

**Castoria.**

As tubsitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures constipation, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect, it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 35 cents, and one bottle will save many doctors' bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 114⅝ |
| United States 6s, 1881, old | 114 |
| United States 6s (Coupons) | 115⅞ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 115¾@116 |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, bid | 115¾@116 |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 115¾@116 |
| United States 5-20s, (new issue) | 114⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 113¾@115⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid | 113¾@114⅛ |
| United States 10-40s | 107⅜@108½ |
| United States 10-40s, (Coupons) | 107⅜@108 |
| Currency 6ixes | 112 @112½ |
| New 5 Per Cents | 110¼ |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing new or important as relates to prices or demands. The excitement preceding the election continues; until that event has been decided, trade will in a measure be neglected. Flour—The leading houses report the market steady with a good trade demand, at prices that have ruled for some days. The mills are running to their full capacity and are evidently well pleased with the situation. Broom Corn—The demand is improving; several round lots have changed hands; the new crop will soon be in the market for sale. Cider—The receipts continue light so far; several large lots have been sold for future delivery at pretty low figures. Bacon and provisions—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; the daily sales foot up largely; new ice cured meats have already made their appearance and command full prices the same as old meat. The present prices cannot fail to be satisfactory to holders, considering the low prices of live hogs. The market is well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,272 |
| Cheese, boxes | 405 |
| Wheat, sks | 510 |
| Oats, sacks | 2,839 |
| Bacon, tcs | 77 |
| Apples, bbls | 54 |
| Corn, sacks | 182 |
| Rye sks | 765 |
| Barley, sks | 1,020 |
| Butter, packages | 46 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES We can report a continued good demand particularly for sugars; previous prices have been steady and maintained; as the fruit season draws to a close, the demand will fall off. Coffee market quiet without any quotable change in prices. The current rates are as follows.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 20c; Java 25a26c; Mocha 32c. Roasted in pound packages 25c; loose 24½c.

RICE—Carolina 9a9½c; Rangoon 7¾a8c, Patna 8¼c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 23c; allspice 18c; Cassia 40c; cloves 30c; nutmegs $1 25.

SUGARS—Granulated 13½c; crushed 13¼c; powdered 13¼c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; ex. C 12¼c; C 12c; Chesapeake ex. C 11¾c; molasses sugars 8½a10c; Porto Rico 10¾a11c; Demerara 11½a11¾c.

HAY—The receipts have increased; prices a shade lower; we note sales at $27, 30a32 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders firm with a good demand at the following: Hams sugar cured 19a20c; shoulders sugar cured 11c; plain 9c. Breakfast bacon 15c; rib sides 12c; short rib 12¾c; clear sides 13c. Mess pork $16. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Lard, tierces 10½c; half barrels 11c; pails 11¾c.

POTATOES—Sales: Irish 75a80c per bushel; sweets, sales ranging from $4a4 50 per barrel

POULTRY—Sales: live chickens 50a60c per pair.

CHEESE—The stock in this market has been very much reduced, with sales at the following: Dairy 13¼a15c; factory 15a15½c; Goshen 16a16½; Sweitzer 15a17c.

CARBON OIL—The supply was equal to the demand, with sales of car load lots of standard brands at 20¼a21c, in a small way. The usual advance is obtained.

CANDLES—We continue to quote mould at 12c; stearine 15c; star 20c.

CEMENT—We note sales Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 50; Louisville $2 50a2 76; Rosadale $4 00a4 25; calcined plaster $4 25a4 60; lime, Cleveland $2 00; Eastern $1 75.

ASHES—The market remains steady with a good trade demand at the following: Soda ash, common, 3¾a5c; refined, 6¼a6¾c; nitrate soda, 5c; pot, 10c; pearl, 11a11¼c; arsenic, 3¾a4c; flour spar, 2½a3c.

APPLES—Under more liberal receipts the market was less active, without any change in prices; we continue to quote in a jobbing way $1a1 50 per bbl.

ALE—The market was firm with a large business doing at the following: XX ale, $1 per bbl; $5 per half bbl; X ale $9 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl; India ale $11 per bbl; $5 50 per half bbl; porter, $11 per bbl; $5 per half bbl, with an extra chhrge for packages when not returned.

BUTTER—We have no alteration to note in regard to this article. Solid packed was less fancied, holders asking 18a20a23c per pound. Fancy lots are held at 25a27c. Common dull and not wanted.

BEESWAX—The supply was equal to the demand. We quote sales at 35a36c per pound.

BROOM CORN—The season for the new crop is drawing near. The old stock can be obtained at 5a7c per pound.

COUTNRY LARD—Is selling at 8a9c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $8 per case.

EGGS—The market was firm with a fair trade demand; prices have undergone no change; in prices dealers quote as follows: spring wheat $7 75 for Wisconsin; $8 25a8 50 for Minnesota, and $8 25a8 50 for red western wheat. Rye Flour $5 50.

GRAIN—The market was less active, wheat being dull without any change in prices; we quote red at $1 60a1 65; amber $1 70; white $1 75; white wheat is scarce. Oats are coming in very freely, and we report sales at 43a45c as per quality. In Corn the demand has improved; we note sales of shelled mixed at 57a68c; prime yellow at 60c, with sales of several car loads. In Rye the market was quiet holders ask 80a86c. Barley of sales fair to prime spring at 85a90c; choice at 93a95c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Flour demand light and holders firm; superfine $4 24a5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50a9 50; red winter wheat $1 74a1 75; Delaware red $1 84. Rye steady at 73a76c. Corn improved in demand; yellow 70c. mixed western 68c. Oats quiet; new white 52a42c; old and new mixed 46a47c. Petroleum crude 17¼c; refined 24¼a25¼c Whisky unchanged with a demand at 94c

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market was considerably excited; holders have further advanced their figured at Parker's and other points in the oil regions; at the former place $4 00 was demanded, whilst holders were not anxious to sell. The market is just at present in that unsettled state that correct figures were not to be obtained.

REFINED

Market firmer with an upward tendency; spot here being held at 22c. Sales were made in Philadelphia at 24½c and New York at 24½a24¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The demand is improving and holders are firmer in their views; sales of city at $2 00; country $1 90a1 95.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Herald* says: The market is very firm with limited transactions; however, here spot is held at $3 75a3 80, and on the lower road there were sales made at $3 95, with the market strong and sellers holding for $4 00. At Oil City the market is firmer and advancing, with sellers waiting for it to touch $4 20 or $4 25. There were sales to-day at $4 10. At Tidioute the market was firmer with spot offering at $3 80 with no transactions. The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,500 bbls | spot | 3 75 |
| 1,000 " | " | 3 75 |
| 1,000 " | " | 3 75 |
| 1,000 " | " | 3 75 |
| 1,000 " | " b. o. October | 4 80 |
| 1,000 " | b. o. all year | 4 10 |

LOWER ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls | spot | 3 90 |
| 1,000 " | " | 3 95 |
| 1,000 " | " | 3 95 |

OIL CITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 " | " | 4 05 |
| 1,000 " | " | 4 05 |
| 5,000 " | " | 4 10 |

NEW YORK, October 2.—Closing of the 1st inst. Crude in bulk in less demand at advanced price of 13c. Sales of 3,000 bbls for early delivery at private terms; refined was in more demand and the market closed strong at 24c; sales of 6,000 bbls for short delivery at 24½c; 6,500 do at 24¾c; 5,000 do at 25c; 1,000 do b. o. all year at 25c; cases in fair shipping demand and firm, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 29½c. Philadelphia delivery a trifle better with a fair shipping demand, sales of 7,000 bbls refined at 24¼c; 3,000 do at 24⅝c; naptha for New York delivery in good demand with sales at 6,000 bbls at 16½a17c; 5,000 do at 17½c.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Tuesday, October 1, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report were not, to say large. This fact tended to assist the market and hold up prices. Had the run been a heavy one things would have been entirely different. The advices from the East could not be called favorable, as the market there found buyers who, even at the low prices, were not very anxious to invest. The number of country buyers was large. The quality of cattle was generally common stock, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of the medium and lower grades. Following were the rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers | $6 50a7 00 |
| Good 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers | 6 00a6 75 |
| Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs | 5 00a5 25 |
| Old cows and rough steers | 3 50a4 00 |
| Bulls | 2 25a2 75 |

SHEEP.

The market ruled dull; the dullness and inactivity that has ruled the Eastern market has produced a similar effect here; prices have ruled low for all except fine wool sheep. We quote the latter as follows: 70 to 80 lb, $4 50a5 00; 80 to 85 do $5 50a5 75; one lot of 87 lb sheep brought $6 00.

LAMBS.

Lambs were dull and sold at a variety of price ranging from $4 50a5 00a6 25 as per quality.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, September 30, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report was a fair one, being fully up with the requirements of the home trade. The runs of through cattle were large; all things taken into consideration the market was a dull one with prices in favor of buyers, who seemed shy and not inclined to take hold with any kind of freedom; at the close a number of lots remained in the pens unsold; the decline since our last report will reach ½c per pound. The following are the prices current:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers | $6 75a7 00 |
| Prime, 1,300 lbs steers | 6 25a6 20 |
| Good, 1,200 lbs steers | 5 50a5 75 |
| Fair, 1,200 lbs steers | 5 50a5 75 |
| Fair, 1,100 lbs steers | 5 00a5 25 |
| Good, 1,000 lbs steers | 4 25a4 50 |
| Common | 3 50a4 00 |
| Bulls | 2 50a3 00 |
| Stockers | 3 50a4 25 |
| Cows | 3 0a4 00 |
| Heifers | 3 65a5 00 |

The receipts since our last were 4,140 head. The shipments for the same time were 3,420 head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was not a large one; still the supply was equal to the demand. Toward the close the market exhibited increasing firmness; holders for good fat hogs were asking an advance of 20c per cwt, as per compared with prices that ruled at the date of our last general review. The current rates are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Philadelphia | $5 50a5 60 |
| Prime Philadelphia | 5 25a5 40 |
| Yorkers | 4 75a4 80 |
| Common | 4 50 |

The receipts since our last report were 8,950 head. The shipments East for the same time were 8,500 head.

SHEEP

The run of sheep since our lost report was a fair one. The market was dull and prices weak; this, however, has been the situation for some days. A good many were sent to this market to be sold on commission; buyers were taking hold sparingly; the market in fact gave but few signs of life or activity. The offerings generally were not of the best discription. Scarcely any choice lots were offered. Following were the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 100 lbs fine wool | $6 00a6 25 |
| Prime 95 lbs fine wool | 5 50a5 75 |
| Brime 90 lbs. fine wool | 5 35a5 50 |
| Prime 85 lbs. fine wool | 5 00a5 25 |
| Fair 80 lbs fine wool | 4 25a4 75 |

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## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York.**

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Money active and stringent at from 1-32 and interest to 3-16 per cent. The extra purchase of bonds by the government eased the rates temporarily, but the demand continued to the close.

Sterling dull.

Gold opened at 114¼, but on the announcement of the large purchase of bonds by the Treasury the price fell to 113⅞, but afterward rallied to the opening price. The corner in cash gold was broken, the loan rate falling to flat after having been forced up to ⅞ per cent for borrowing.

Clearings $91,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $69,000.

Governments buoyant and ⅛a1⅜ higher. Secretary Boutwell accepted three millions, or all offered except $168,000, at 111.49a113.25, payment to be made in legal tenders.

In the stock market Pacific Mail and Western Union absorbed attention, with enormous transactions in each. The former is subject to the clique movements, while the latter is strong and higher, on rumors of the forthcoming 4 per cent. dividend. Hartford & Erie active, rising 1 per cent. on the rumor that Erie and New York Central were fighting for its control. The general market was dull and weak, with some pressure to sell, especially Vanderbilt shares.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for September were $118,010. Since the admission to the Stock Exchange of this company's first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds the dealings in them have been active.

DRY GOODS.

There was a moderate business doing to-day, with most activity in cotton goods. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are very active, canton flannels very firm; and several grades of bleached goods scarce. Slater's cambrics 10½c. Shawls are very unsettled, owing to the great sale of eight hundred cases at auction yesterday of Bay State goods, which brought low prices. Foreign goods are quite steady.

**Baltimore**

BALTIMORE, October 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts light and prices unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed western 65c Oats firmer and stock scarce; mixed western 11c; white 43a45c. Rye quiet at 70a80c. Provisions dull and declining; mess pork $15 50. Bulk shoulders 7a7¼c; sides 10½c; clear rib 10¾a11c. Bacon shoulders 8¼a8½c; sides 11¼c; clear rib 11¾c. Hams sugar cured scarce at 21a22c. Lard dull at 8¾a7¼c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 93¼c.

## MARRIED.

SPEER—BLAIR—On Tuesday evening, October 1, 1872, by Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., JAMES P. SPEER and Mrs. ANNIE B. BLAIR.

McKENNA—WHITE—On Tuesday, October 1st, 1872, in Baldmore by Rev. John A. Watterson, of Pittsburgh, CHAS. F. McKENNA, of this city, to Miss VIRGINIA WHITE, of Baltimore, youngest daughter of the late Dr. N. W. White, of Allegheny.

EVANS—OLIVER—Tuesday, October 1st, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, H. W. Oliver, Sr. Esq., Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. C. Dorsie, D.C. EVANS and Miss MAGGIE B. OLIVER. No cards.

EMMERLING—HAUCH.—By Rev. G. Lorch, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN EMMERLING, of Philadelphia, with Miss PHILIPPINE HAUCH, of East Birmingham.

BROWN—DAVIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1872, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Mr. ROBERT B. BROWN, of East Birmingham, to Miss SARAH A. F. DAVIS, of South Pittsburgh.

## DIED.

SWAN—On Sabbath morning, September 29 h, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence in Ross township, ROBERT SWAN, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

CAVITT—On Sunday evening, September 29, 1872, William Cavitt, in the 69th year of his age.

McCLELLAND—Departed this life at Zozonia, Pa on Wednesday, September 25th, 1872, ANNIEVA, youngest daughter of the late James H. and Elizabeth Black McClelland.

McKNIGHT—On Wednesday, September 25th, 1872, JOSEPH McKNIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

BARR—On the 16th instant, Sarah, wife of the late Daniel Barr, aged 86 years.

CLIFFERTY—At half-past six on Sunday morning, September 29 Joseph Clifferty, son of William and Mary Clifferty, at the age of nine months.

WILSON—On Thursday, September 26th, 1872, at 10½ o'clock, p. m., WM. WILSON, in the 73d year of his age

**Natural Decay---Protect the System.**

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but, like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant and corrective at present known so effectually answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, congestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature, may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

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## AN ACT

**To Prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks on Election Day.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public house or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed, to sell spirituous or malt liquors as a drink, to sell, furnish or give away, to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or any intoxicating beverage, or any part of any day set apart, or to be set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in any election district within this Commonwealth, when an election is in progress, during the hours when, by law in said district, the election polls are required to be kept open.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county, for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above, shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the constables of the several townships, wards and boroughs of this Commonwealth, under the same penalty as mentioned in second section, to make return to the next Court of Quarter sessions of the proper county, the name or names of any person or persons offending under the first section of this act; *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from prosecuting for such offence.

Approved the 26th of March, A. D. 1872.

All persons interested will take notice of the foregoing Act of Assembly and govern themselves accordingly.

HUGH S. FLEMING, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1, 1872. oct2:6td&1tW.

## THE WHEATFIELD OF AMERICA

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